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Tower Views

by Clearway

Europe Studies Blueprints

Britain and Ireland Agree

Women Aid Democracy

¶ **1638 Recalled** — New Haven, Conn., listens to the roll of drums on the city green, is reminded that 300 years ago at the city's founding the thoughts of the citizenry centered about the church. They begin the seven weeks of pageantry at the city's historic Center Church. Yale University, almost as old as New Haven, participates in the celebration; Eli Whitney's cotton gin plays a part, but the theme of worship and thanksgiving which was an integral part of the thought of the founders holds the center of the stage. • Recalling how the fathers built so successfully on religious observances, the descendants may find inspiration for building equally sturdy edifices.

¶ **Alliances and Alarms** — With Czechoslovakia faced with demands which, if granted, would mean national dissolution, Europe watches with keen interest the formative stages of the Anglo-French Alliance. Officially inspired press opinion in Berlin holds that with withdrawal of support by France and Britain, Czechoslovakia would have no choice but to yield to Germanic demands for self-government. Prague objects, however, to the National Socialistic ambitions on grounds that the Czechs still adhere to liberty of conscience and of the individual, and local autonomy for the Sudeten Germans would mean opening the way for anti-Semitic measures. So the little post-war democracy faces a difficult problem, threatened without and torn within. From Russia no help may be expected. "What will will France and Britain do" it asks.

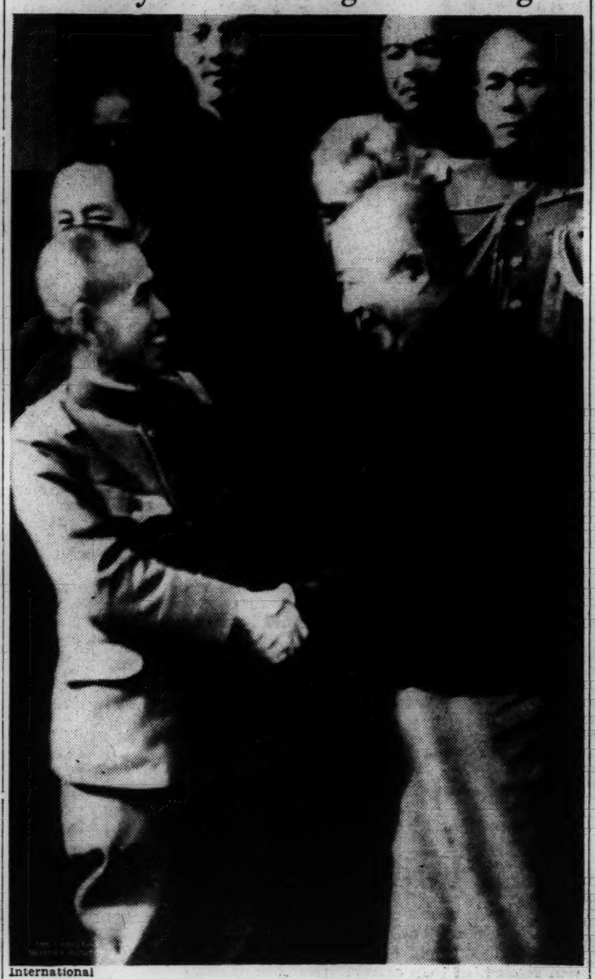
¶ **Franco-British Pact**—What will France and Britain do? The question is repeated many times in many tongues today. The French Premier, preparing to leave Paris for London conferences, pores over plans for an Anglo-French military-diplomatic Maginot line, and traces on the blueprints of power politics a hook around Italy designed to draw it nearer the democracies. Prime Minister Chamberlain in London concentrates on the blueprints. His eyes also follow boundary lines, contemplatively envision two steps to offset Germany's absorption of Austria and its threatened designs on Czechoslovakia. First he considers the possibilities of drawing Italy away from Germany—at least to the extent where the Rome-Berlin axis may lose equilibrium. Next he considers the possibility of drawing a circle around the Anglo-French Alliance which will include Italy and exclude Germany. It's all very cold-blooded, very detached. But the European democracies seem committed to the policy that cold diplomacy may save the spilling of warm blood.

¶ **Anglo - Irish Reconciliation** — Publication in London of the Anglo-Irish Agreement marks the end of an age-old quarrel with only the subject of Irish partition remaining to disturb. The new pact —too complicated for explanation here—lays down no restrictions on future Anglo-Irish relations, but removes present points of friction and, by a display of mutual trust, implies that future relations will be amicably adjusted as demands arise. Both Premiers ventured boldly in arriving at the point of agreement. The new pact apparently represents further documentation of Prime Minister Chamberlain's policy of appeasement and of Premier de Valera's policy of give-and-take.

¶ **Women Voters**—At St. Louis, Mo., the National League of Women Voters share opinions on progressive democracy, applaud when its President, Miss Marguerite M. Wells of Minneapolis, declares that Americans have been spendthrift with their heritage of democracy. "This country," said she, "must, like the proverbial third generation, go back to shirt-sleeves. Democracy is not a blessing that can be bestowed upon a people and be possessed for all time. It is something that has to be made to work —through understanding." Whereupon Prof. Robert F. Cushman of Cornell suggests that one way of making democracy work better is to induce the Supreme Court to "abandon the job of legislating and confine itself to the task of judging." • We confess to reading the items with a sense of gratitude—gratitude that the traditional democratic privilege of airing views on government is still retained. The "town meeting" of public opinion is democracy's greatest bulwark. It goes with "shirt-sleeves" and a "legislative" Supreme Court.

¶ **Feed 'Em Glass** — The chief chemical engineer of the Tennessee Valley Authority, Dr. Harry F. Curtis, says that the TVA's Muscle Shoals plant is manufacturing 35 tons daily of a fertilizer containing a higher concentration of plant food than any other phosphate fertilizer, and the stuff is 16 per cent cheaper. It is called "calcium metaphosphate," and the mixture is composed of different kinds of powdered glass. No, it doesn't hasten the growth of glass flowers—but, confidentially, we're writing to ask how it may be applied to the raising of church windows.

Amity Marks Shanghai Meeting



International

Gen. Shunroko Hata — **Liang Hung-chih**

President of the Executive Yuan of the New Reformed Government of the Republic of China Shown Shaking Hands With Commander of the Japanese Forces in Central China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 26—American diplomacy is sitting quietly these days watching Japan give a series of progressive shoves to the famous open door to China. It is saying nothing now, because there is not much use in saying anything publicly with the whole Far Eastern situation in a state of flux and uncertainty. But it is watching carefully, and day by day jots down in its note book the latest moves in the economic annexation of North China.

The record of these moves is made up of minor incidents, some apparent in results rather than in form. But they all combine to indicate Japan is systematically engaged in consolidating its economic and financial position in North China, transforming that area into an economic adjunct of Japan, consolidating it with Manchoukuo by means designed to sever its independent status and give to Japan the exclusive benefit of trade and industry.

Some of the more recent moves are illuminating.

Within recent weeks the new puppet government of North China seated at Peiping has reduced tariff rates to scales approximating the old 1931 Chinese tariffs. While in

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, April 26—Anglo-Japanese negotiations on disposition of Chinese customs revenues in Japanese-occupied territory reached a new stage today. After protracted negotiations, with little publicity, between the British Embassay and the Japanese Foreign Office, a draft agreement has been drawn up for ratification by the respective Governments.

The agreement covers, among other points, the question of appointment of customs supervisors and a basis for calculating the sharing of customs revenues to be assigned for the satisfying of claims of foreign bondholders who are guaranteed by the customs.

Customs revenues are to be deposited in the Yokohama Specie Bank.

The British probably have obtained as good terms as the Japanese military domination of North and Central Chinese ports permit. But past experience raises doubts as to whether interests of foreign bondholders—who are mostly British—can be safeguarded effectively when the funds have been deposited in a Japanese bank.

Japanese-made regimes appear in war-torn China: Page 5.

Congress Stirs Under Strange Hidden Forces

Uncertainty of Status of President Points to Storms Ahead

Externally Serene

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 26—Under the surface of legislative activity Congress is stirring today with uncertain forces, and whether the tide of Roosevelt control is ebbing or flowing few observers at the minute profess to say. The barometer is sinking—storm weather lies ahead.

This is the situation, strangely enough, only a month before June 1, the most recent date set by forecasters for probable congressional adjournment, and prior also to a congressional election. The uncertainty rises also, oddly enough, just when a big new government-expenditure program has been offered to Congress and the country. Enough uncertainties now fill the congressional air to make definite forecasts difficult, although the prospect of eventual enactment of the $4,512,000,000 relief-recovery program is still accepted.

Serene on the Outside

On the surface, the routine activities of the closing days of Congress are proceeding regularly enough. The big tax bill has been compromised, and the Senate is likely to accept the revival of the watered-down undistributed profits tax, which is all that is left of the original.

There has been so much controversy over this one feature that the cardinal fact has been lost sight of, that this new tax bill makes far-reaching concessions to business, and gives benefits of the most substantial character.

Again, in the same field of routine negotiations, the House yesterday reaffirmed its opposition to the McKellar spoils rider to the independent offices appropriation bill which passed the Senate, but acceded to the Senate demand on another matter, to include a $2,613,000 item to start immediate construction on the TVA's Gilbertsville Dam in Kentucky. Votes on these items in the House were important but did not get down to the real disturbing elements in the political situation which make Congress an enigma at present.

The House vote against the McKellar Amendment was agreed to

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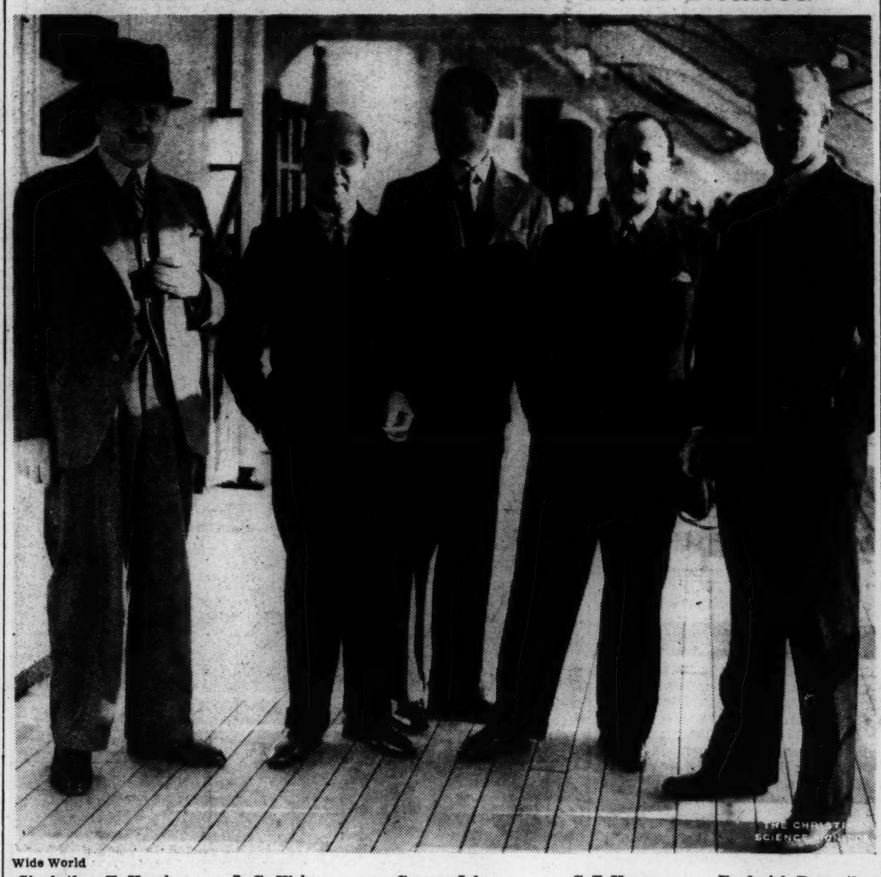
British Air Mission Seeks U. S. Planes



Wide World

Sir Arthur T. Harris — Commander of Fourth Bombing Squadron
J. G. Weir — Air Commodore and Head of Mission
Caspar John — Commander Attached to Air-Fleet Arm
C. E. Horrex — Squadron Leader
Frederick Rowarth — Civilian Engineer

The British Air Mission, Here to Buy Planes From Private Manufacturers to Bolster the Royal Air Corps, Is Pictured on Its Arrival in New York. The Mission Journeyed to Washington and Plans to Visit the Pacific Coast and Canada Before Returning to Washington on Its Return Trip to England

Log of the Hero Supports U. S. Claims to Pacific Isles

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 26—The question of just how far geographers are willing to go in supporting United States claims to islands of the South Seas and land in the Antarctic now under the flags of other nations, received the attention of the National Academy of Sciences today.

Col. Lawrence Martin, chief of the division of maps at the Library of Congress gave the State Department free rein so far as scientific backing was concerned by presenting new evidence that Antarctica was discovered by the Yankee sea captain, Nathaniel Brown Palmer.

The whole question of priority south of latitude 60 in the Southern Hemisphere was introduced in Philadelphia conferences last week when Prof. William Hobbs told of finding maps disclosing clearly the right of the United States to territory now flying the British flag. It was in part on the basis of prior discovery by American fishermen of Enderbury and Canton Islands, that the United States formally laid claim to these reefs only a few weeks ago.

Log Kept in Washington Vault

"I was on my way to New London, the port from which Captain Palmer sailed in 1819," Professor Hobbs said today in an interview, "and stopped off in Washington to talk my find over with Colonel Martin and tell him I expected to find the log of Captain Palmer's journey, in New England."

"You're wasting your time," the map chief told him. "I've got that log in my vault right now."

And this was the subject of Colonel Martin's paper before the Academy — two generalizations based on a study of the log of the Hero, Captain Palmer's Sloop.

"Although no determination of longitude was recorded by Palmer at the point where he made his Antarctic landfall," he said, "his latitude is so dependable that the historic spot may be identified with precision. This is a coast trending northeasterly and southwesterly. Given a reliable determination of

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

British-Irish Accord Settles Defense Dispute

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, April 26 (AP)—Viscount Craigavon, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, today announced new financial arrangements with Britain intended to offset Northern Ireland's losses under the treaty between Britain and Ireland signed yesterday.

Lord Craigavon said Northern Ireland would receive substantial British armament orders, benefits under British agricultural subsidies and unemployment insurance. He said there also would be general financial arrangements between the London and Belfast exchequers.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 26—The Anglo-Irish agreement published here today is favorably received by widely differing shades of opinion. The terms of the agreement are regarded by both sides as a notable effort toward appeasement within the Empire.

With the exception of the partition issue, wherein Premier Eamon de Valera has been unable to bring about union with Northern Ireland, the age-old quarrel between the two countries appears to have been ended. The long-standing hostility

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

British Arming: Tax on Incomes Up to 27½ P.C.

Chancellor Puts Budget at $944,390,000 for the Coming Year

Duties Also Rise

,000,000 Taxpayers Slated for Exemption; Secret Purchases Revealed

LONDON, April 26 (AP)—The British Governmnt gave the Nation an unmistakable jolt by raising the income tax from 25 per cent to 27½ per cent to help pay the costs of the staggering rearmament program.

Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his annual budget speech before an intent House of Commons, announced that the income tax would be raised from 5s. in the pound to 5s. 6d.

Presenting the budget bill for the 1938-39 fiscal year (beginning April 1), Sir John announced the Government's total needs as £944,398,000, an increase of £81,500,000 over the previous year.

Increase in Duties

The Chancellor also announced an increase in the duties on tea and oil. The higher tax on tea will reach into the pocketbook of virtually every family in the land, rich or poor. The higher income and oil taxes also will hit most of them.

Sir John dropped several other bombshells, including the disclosure that the Government secretly purchased early this year huge stocks of wheat, sugar and whale oil, sufficient to last through "the early months" of a possible war.

The Chancellor presented the nation with the largest peacetime budget in its history.

The blow of the income tax boost was softened somewhat by announcement of a special exemption by which 2,000,000 small taxpayers will escape the increase.

In the United Kingdom everyone who earns £150 or more a year pays income tax. But the tax will not be increased this year for single persons making up to £290 ($1,450) or for married men with one child earning up to £400 ($2,000).

Peak Year Ahead

Sir John warned that the "peak year of defense expenditure" would not be reached until next year and possibly the year after.

"Nothing could contribute so much to the ultimate reduction of the burden of taxation as an increase in international good will and reduction of armaments," he said.

"I believe there is willingness, even pride, in the humblest home to take a share in rearmament for defending that home from peril," he went on.

"The load we have to bear will assuredly be carried with the dogged determination and dauntless courage of the British race."

The income tax boost surprised many observers who had been assuring the nation there would be no increase in this burden.

The 27½ per cent rate is the highest in 17 years. In the post-war year of 1921-22 it was six shillings in the pound (30 per cent).

Increase in Duties

The tea duty two years ago was raised from four pence to six pence a pound. From tomorrow it becomes eight pence (16 cents) a pound.

The gasoline tax, which has been eight pence a gallon since 1931, now becomes nine pence (18 cents). Gasoline now costs about 37 cents a gallon in England.

The Chancellor estimated revenue for the year on the existing basis of taxation at £914,400,000, leaving a gap of £29,998,000 to be filled from new sources of revenue.

He estimated the higher income, tea and oil taxes would produce respectively £22,250,000, £5,000,000 and £2,750,000 additional revenue, a total of £30,000,000. This would ensure a balanced budget, if the estimates prove correct, with a paper surplus of £352,000.

Sir John announced there would be supplementary estimates for defense later in the year "of substantial amount which are not provided for in the total expenditure." The money for these appropriations will be borrowed.

Ships and Planes

This expense includes provision for new battleships to be built above the limits of the 1936 London Naval Treaty and also for the pos-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Curb on Small Arms Is Urged By Cummings to Block Crime

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 26—With the biggest homicide rate of any of the great countries in the world, the United States needs as a remedy the immediate enactment of a licensing law on pistols and revolvers, Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General, declared in a statement here.

"Several years ago the Congress, at my request," said Mr. Cummings in a radio talk last night, "passed a group of crime laws, which enabled the Federal Government to extend its strong arm for the suppression of vicious crimes of an interstate and similar character. The public is aware of what has been accomplished in that direction. However, this work can never approach completion until something is done to keep track of the ebb and flow of the vast traffic in firearms. Specifically, firearms have a double relation to the crime problem.

"In the first place, this country has the highest homicide rate of any of the important countries of the world. In 1935, for example, the homicide rate per 100,000 persons in the United States was 8.3 per cent. The rate for Canada, our next door neighbor, was only 1.4 per cent.

Must Grip the Problem

"With our cousins across the sea, in England, Scotland and Wales, it was only four-tenths of 1 per cent. Of the homicides in this country, almost 70 per cent are committed by firearms. In other words we kill each year by firearms 8,400 persons. These are startling and appalling facts, and they create a problem with which we must come to grips."

As explained by Mr. Cummings, the bill does two things—provides for registration of all pistols, revolvers and gas guns, and second, requires that if a person acquires one of these weapons after the act takes effect he must pay at the time of the purchase or transfer a tax of $1 and submit his fingerprints. The tax and fingerprints provisions apply only as to guns acquired after the effective date; present owners

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Intimate Message From Washington

Re-analysis of Supreme Court Ruling on Tax Exemptions Rather Puts a Dent in President's Proposal

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, April 26

Rather fortunately, there is a law library just down the hall from this bureau, and the partners in the law firm are very hospitable and friendly men. So when we have a knotty point—necessitating a reference to Supreme Court opinions and other such data —we drop into the law library and do a little digging. That gives us a very erudite and learned feeling, and sometimes—we do believe—it turns up some useful information.

Take yesterday. We were rather puzzled by some phrases of President Roosevelt's message on ending tax exemptions. But we felt very confident, because we had in hand the comprehensive analysis of the subject delivered in a speech last fall by Roswell Magill, Undersecretary of the Treasury, before the National Tax Association. We counted on Mr. Magill to pull us through, furnishing all necessary background information.

Then suddenly we discovered a hiatus and an apparent misstatement in Mr. Magill. Horrified, we hustled down the hall to the law library. Sure enough, something was wrong. Here is the story:

The Administration's expectation—expressed in the President's message yesterday—that the old problem of tax exemptions, which is the limited immunity that State and Nation enjoy from one another's levies on securities and employees' salaries, can be solved by mere legislation instead of a constitutional amendment is based on the minority opinion in last year's Brush case.

What Mr. Magill Said

Mr. Magill said that "no constitutional amendment could be framed to accomplish so broad and so desirable a result as the adoption by the Court of the general position which Mr. Justice Roberts outlined," in the minority opinion in the Brush case. The President said in his message that "expressions in recent judicial opinions lead us to hope . . ." that the Court itself will remove the impasse which has perpetuated reciprocal tax immunities.

So far so good. Such parts of Mr. Justice Roberts' opinion as were quoted by Mr. Magill seemed to prove his point. Then suddenly we came upon this remark in the Magill analysis—which seems to be a masterly and comprehensive treatment of the whole subject. He said: "Unfortunately, Mr. Justice Roberts spoke for four members of the Court only. . . ." In another sentence he referred to "the fact that the majority was so narrow. . . ."

From these remarks, it appeared that the switch of one justice would cause the Administration viewpoint to prevail. But unfortunately, somebody miscalculated. Mr. Justice Roberts did not speak for four members of the Court. He spoke for two only: himself and Mr. Justice Brandeis. The majority was not narrow. It was really seven to two.

Now the other two "liberals," Mr. Justice Cardozo and Mr. Justice Stone, may conceivably share the Roberts view. But in the Brush case they deliberately held themselves aloof, and instead of agreeing with him, concurred with the majority, specifically pointing out that they took no stand on the question of immunity.

And Mr. Justice Roberts' own remarks were rigidly limited in his opinion by numerous sentences which were not quoted by Mr. Magill. All these things we discovered in the law library.

Here are some quotations from Mr. Justice Roberts not included in the Administration's hopeful analysis of his views:

Rather Leans to Immunity

"There is no occasion now to discuss the dual character of our form of government . . . or to reiterate that the implied immunity of the one from taxation by the other springs from the necessity that neither shall, by the exercise of the power to tax, burden, hinder or destroy the operation or existence of the other. There is universal recognition of the truth of these tenets, and of their fundamental relation to the preservation of the constitutional framework of the Nation."

Mr. Justice Roberts emphasizes that he upholds taxation in the Brush case solely because Mr. Brush works for the New York Bureau of Water Supply, and not the City Government itself. He insists approvingly upon "the principle of immunity inherent in the constitutional relation of State and Nation."

The majority opinion in the Brush case—joined by the Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Butler and Mr. Justice McReynolds of the present Court, naturally repeated all the classic decisions that have built up tax immunity, reiterating "the rule that neither (State nor Nation) may tax the governmental means and instrumentalities of the other."

Moreover, Mr. Justice Roberts laid down the rule that taxation by either government is not to be permitted if its burden on the other be "palpable and direct" rather than "hypothetic and remote." The former, surely, is the case with taxation on governmental employees or on the securities of a government. That, at least, would seem to be the implication of the Roberts opinion, although a different view seems to be shared by the Administration spokesman.

Well, it seems most unlikely that Congress will remove tax exemptions in the few remaining legislative weeks; a Supreme Court decision may be delayed a year or two after the statute is passed; so the question of tax exemptions seems pushed off to 1940. Perhaps it will be the cause celebre of another election year.

E. D. C.

A Few Figures From London

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—London is a great city. Londoners have always thought so. Now they have statistics, provided by the London County Council, to prove it.

They have 120 weddings every day. Each year London imports goods to the value of £321,000,000, which represents nearly half the trade of the entire Kingdom. Exports reach the figure of £145,000,000.

But London does not think merely about money. It has 41 fogs a year. On 187 days it rains; and each day it enjoys, on an average, three hours and twelve minutes of sunshine. Every man, woman and child uses 37 gallons of water a day, and they could, if ever the wish seized them, walk on 2,525 miles of streets without going outside the confines of Greater London.

While engaged on this ambitious promenade they might employ themselves with the reflection that it costs £1,450 to keep each mile of these streets in order for 12 months. Each day 66,000 vehicles whirl round Trafalgar Square, and 60,000 circle the Marble Arch. London costs the authorities £40,000,000 a year to run.

There are quite a lot of Londoners to be proud of London; 8,203,842, in fact, which is claimed to be a million more than the population of New York.

Czech Government Unmoved By Demands of Henlein

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KARLSBAD, Czechoslovakia, April 26—Following Sunday's challenging speech by Konrad Henlein, Sudeten German leader, at a conference of Germans here, it has been given out on high authority that the Prague Government is resolute in its opposition to any change in the country's foreign policy. The German leader's demand for a fresh orientation in the Republic's alliances has been met with an emphatic "no."

There is every indication that the Government will continue its policy of appeasement through the Minority Statute.

The press has offered a stout front against the German demands. The people as a whole have received the Henlein speech with equanimity.

The elections will occupy the attention of political parties until June, so that no serious negotiations are anticipated between the Government and the Sudeten Germans until then.

After the elections not only should the atmosphere be calmer and clearer, but the results of these elections are expected to consolidate the Sudeten German Party within its own area, so that genuine negotiations, and not merely informative discussions, can be held. This will be based upon Premier Milan Hodza's Minority (or, as it is now being called, Nationality) Statute proposals, for even though Sudeten Germans have rejected this statute, it is a basis sufficiently elastic to include all demands raised by Herr Henlein.

In fact, those demands which are of the administrative type present no insuperable difficulties and have long been discussed by the Government Coalition. According to information supplied by this Party Congress, the Sudeten German Party now has a membership of 800,000, still only 30 per cent of all Sudeten Germans, though it claims to speak for 100 per cent.

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In the Boston Section:

Retired real estate man carries on one-man campaign for rear-motor automobiles.

Mayor's budget slated for early passage as Council committee checks items.

"Small movie men" have their day in Boston, Myers hits Hays organization.

Weeks resigns as GOP chairman, party prepares to drive for votes next Fall.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 11

Uruguayan Liberals Strive To Regain Rule From Dictator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—Back of the recent presidential elections and of the thwarted revolutionary movement which threatened to disturb the peace of this republic a few weeks ago, there is a story which brings out the full meaning of this swift sequence of vote and revolt. They are but the anti-climaxes in the evolution of a people which had to throw off a heavy tradition of constant revolution, and who climbed so high as to become known as the people in America with the finest social legislation, with the greatest political and social freedom and with the highest credit rating; and who now have been re-submitted to the yoke of dictatorship.

The election of Gen. Alfredo Baldomir to the Presidency at the end of last month, the rebellion against him and President Terra, said to have been led by the defeated candidate, Eduardo Blanco Acevedo, just a few days after the results of the election were known, are but minor dramas within the larger one. Both the winning and the defeated candidates were relatives of Señor Terra, who had declared himself dictator in 1933; and though it was thought that the selection of these two was made in the interests of "high politics," it was not expected that the one would revolt against the other.

When interviewed on the subject, Señor Alfredo Carbone, of this city, asked to be allowed to refer back to 1933, because, he said, the election could not be understood without a knowledge of what took place in the period after the financial crisis of 1930. The people unfortunately began to accept as true, said Sr. Carbone, the charges of abuse from politicians, directed against the 1919 Constitution which provided for a liberal and quasi-democratic "collegiate presidency," and were coming to the conclusion that the charter needed revision.

Chambers Dissolved

"Commerce in general and the conservative classes attributed the depression to the constitutional form of government, and fostered propaganda which aimed to discredit the Constitution." Dr. Terra campaigned all over the nation against the regime. After he was elected President, a tiff with the General Assembly led him to dissolve the Chambers and the National Council; and on March 31, 1933, to declare himself a good, old-fashioned dictator. That coup d'état, said Señor Carbone, had the following announced purposes:

1. To lower the budget of the nation (actually it is 35 million pesos more than before).
2. To lower the taxes (they are 11,000,000 pesos higher now than then, 7,000,000 of which are consumers' taxes).
3. To lower the cost of living of the masses (which was not done).
4. Not to increase the number of Government employees (there are 35,000 on the national pay roll).

On the side of the Government were the following groups:

Terra Party, or the United Colorado Party; Herrerista Party; Riverista Party.

Against these were the Batllista, National Independent, Radical Blanco, Socialist, Communist, Union Cívica (Catholic) parties. Many of these refrained from taking part in the vote and explained their abstention on the following grounds, according to Señor Carbone:

1. They wished to have nothing to do with a Government which had been organized by a person or persons who had brought the nation to this state of affairs.
2. The Electoral Court was now packed with "friends of the President."
3. The new Constitution did not permit the use of party badges or emblems, unless the voter had taken part in the previous election; and this, for various reasons, made it impossible for certain of the opposition to vote, except for a Government candidate.
4. Electoral registration was fraudulent.
5. Laws did not offer guarantees for a fair election.
6. The law did not permit a coalition slate, formed of persons from different allied parties.

Younger Liberals

"This panorama," said Sr. Carbonne, "cannot be more tragic, because the Presidency of the republic never has had greater importance than at this decisive moment. The regime has lowered the bars of legality, it has obtained powers and privileges which it has abused, and it has a profound responsibility in this international moment. The coup of March 1933 has removed all the ablest men from the political arena."

It is only fair to say that Sr. Carbone represents the younger liberals of the Uruguayan nation and that his views are considerably biased, though he has sought to state the case fairly.

Back of these movements of the last few weeks are the following facts which explain the great discouragement of the young liberals. For almost 100 years Uruguay was the scene of constant fighting between Blancos and Colorados. Towards the end of the century a farsighted, patriotic and able statesman came along who put an end to the fighting and set the republic on its way up the hill, José Batlle y Ordoñez. He knew that the quasi-omnipotent type of Latin American Presidency was too great a temptation for the Latin Americans and he worked for the revision of the Constitution which eliminated the single executive and put in his place a National Council. This occurred in 1919. Uruguay seemed to prosper under this regime. After the World War the republic became famous for its social legislation.

When President Terra proclaimed himself dictator, he threw overboard the constitution of 1919, and inaugurated a regime which was far from liberal.

The liberals of the nation were hoping that the election just ended might have altered the situation, so as to permit the Uruguayans "to regain their rightful position in America."

Two Syracuse Papers Boost Rate to 5 Cents

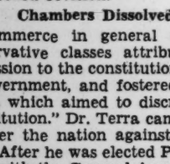
SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 25 (AP)—Both the Syracuse Herald and the Syracuse Journal have announced increased rates for their daily editions, effective on Monday, May 2.

Both papers are increasing their weekly rate for home delivery subscribers from 18 to 20 cents and are raising their street sale rate from three to five cents.

In publishers' announcements the increased cost of production was given as the reason for the increase. The price of Sunday editions remains 10 cents.

Salesmen "cover" New York with greater efficiency from

THE COMMODORE



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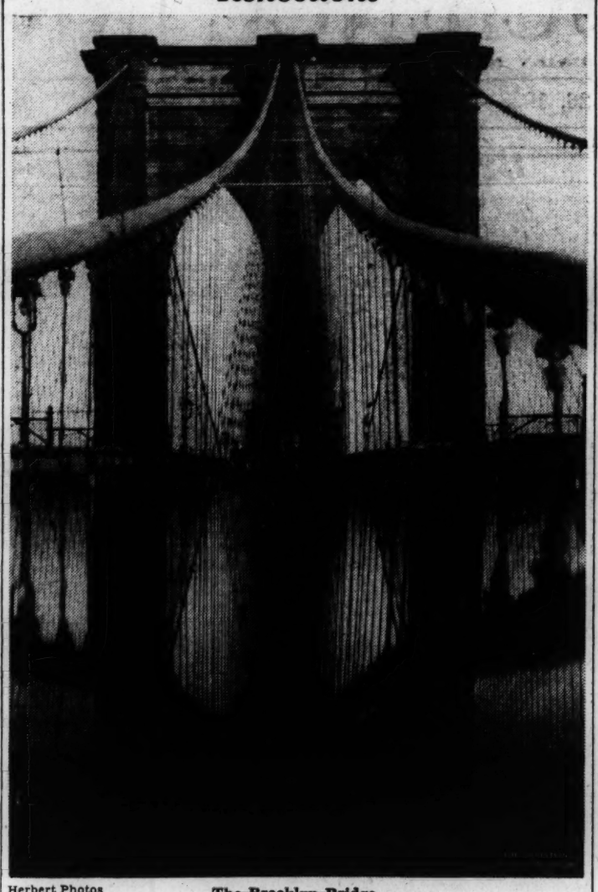
RIGHT AT GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL

Reflections



Herbert Photos

The Brooklyn Bridge

This Unusual Picture of the Manhattan Arch and Footpath of Brooklyn Bridge Was Taken With a Special Camera Device Which Registers a Mirrorlike Reflection Without the Presence of Water, Ice or Oil

Chicago Primary Revives Good Government Hopes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 26—Good government does not necessarily come right in and take over the City Hall with the "smashing" of the machine that happens to be in control. Most of those who threw up their hats in rejoicing over the defeat, in effect, of the Chicago Kelly-Nash Democratic faction in the primaries here the other day, are not overlooking that fact. They recognize that "smash boss rule" is a catchy slogan, a good campaign issue, one that can be and often is used by anyone who is "out" and wants to be "in." They know it is possible for those who were victorious at the polls to establish themselves and develop into just as questionable a machine as the one they displaced. Further it is realized that the "smashing" is still incomplete.

However, Chicago feels it has today the best chance for good, honest, clean government that it has had—practically since it began to grow up 50 years or so ago and assumed the responsibilities and problems of a large city. The streets aren't swarming with celebrators, but there is an undercurrent of hope approaching confidence.

Leaders of New Faction

The faction which won key positions and demonstrated its voting strength over the Kelly organization is headed by Gov. Henry Horner, a Democrat and professedly a New Dealer, who has earned, even among Republicans, a reputation for intelligence, honesty, sincerity, and ability. His partner is young Thomas J. Courtney, Cook County States Attorney, who also has been given wide credit for a sincere effort to clean up crime and rout graft and bossism in city management.

The group now also includes Judge Edmund J. Jarecki, whose victory at the polls in the fight for renomination for the influential job as County Judge demonstrated the Horner-Courtney power even more than did the nomination of Scott W. Lucas, the Horner candidate for the United States Senatorship. Mr. Lucas won because his downstate majority overcame his loss in Chicago to the Kelly candidate, Michael L. Igoe, while Judge Jarecki, running, of course, only in Cook County, rolled up a substantial lead over the Kelly candidate there.

Governor Horner, Mr. Courtney, Judge Jarecki and their followers, insofar as local issues are concerned and entirely aside from national politics, represent what many voters, including the thousands of Republicans who voted in the Democratic primary, believe would be better for the city than what it has now.

Opposing Views

For example, General Horner favors legislation to allow cities to vote on whether they should adopt the city manager form of government. Mayor Kelly opposes it. General Horner opposed a race-track bookmakers' license law. Mayor Kelly had such a law passed in Chicago. General Horner backed the new permanent registration law, against the powerful opposition of Mayor Kelly. General Horner favors a State Board of Education, while Mayor Kelly has consistently, though not always openly, opposed it.

The positions of the two factions on these issues alone give a hint as to why conservative Republicans deserted their own party to ask for Democratic ballots and help vote the Horner group into a potentially dominant place. And they show why it is widely felt that the Horner victory is an indication that good government has at least a fairly good foothold in Chicago.

All this consideration of the possibilities of good government seems to be centered around the situation within the Democratic Party. What about the Republicans? Good government of course can come at the hands of the Republican Party, but the situation that must be faced here at present is that this party, because of the national Democratic sweep and because of its practical disintegration after the last defeat of Former Mayor William Hale Thompson, is in a definitely minority position. It also is recognized that there are elements in the local Republican Party which could, and in fact have, given Chicago just as bad a government as has the Democratic machine in power.

Better Houses, Better Children

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, England—The influence of housing conditions on child life was strikingly illustrated in a report issued here recently on an investigation into the circumstances of one thousand juveniles charged before the magistrates.

Thirty-three per cent of the delinquent children, it was found, lived in five per cent of the total area of the city, and a relatively high proportion came from those areas where there were the most overcrowded families and the most back-to-back houses.

The densely populated areas which were not overcrowded, where houses were of a better type, and where recreation grounds and parks provided playing facilities for children produced relatively few young offenders.

On the housing estates in the outer part of the city, to which many families from the congested areas had been moved, there was evidence to show that the percentage of delinquencies tended to decline as the influence of the new surroundings made itself felt.

Thirty-Day Truce Ends Truck Strike

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 26 (AP)—A ten-day jam of shipping was broken today as 900 truck drivers went back to work after a 30-day truce in a city-wide truck strike was declared.

The strike ended on the terms of the 1937-38 contract. Four separate agreements, covering wholesale grocers, over-the-road haulers, intra-city vanmen and the city delivery company, a parcel carrier, are to be drawn during the 30-day period.

Only negligible quantities of freight have been moved since April 15, when the Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers called the strike after the contract expired.

Fresh fruit and vegetables have been carted, however, as drivers and employers signed a contract when the strike was less than a week old. Announcement of the truce was made early last night.

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ATLANTIC CITY

New York Parade To Start Preview Of World's Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 26—Urged by Mayor La Guardia to join in supporting a motorcade and preview of the New York World's Fair, 1939, on Saturday, New York City turned aside momentarily from trade and commerce today to plan an elaborate celebration in observance of the exposition which will mark the 150th anniversary of the inauguration of Gen. George Washington as first President of the United States.

While the Fair will not open until April 30, 1939, a glimpse into the modern wonders built about its theme of "The World Tomorrow" is to be provided just a year in advance, when officials open the gates to an audience estimated in advance at well over 1,000,000. Prior to ceremonies at the Fair site, a colorful motorcade will weave through the streets of Manhattan. The arrangements include a popular entertainment Saturday afternoon and a May festival on Sunday.

In a proclamation made public yesterday, Mayor La Guardia recalled that the Exposition was held to commemorate the launching of the Federal Government under the Consititution in New York nearly a century and a half ago, and that it was the first international fair in which 90 per cent of the peoples of the world would be represented. In view of such an important combination of circumstances, it is vital to observe the preview with fitting support, he said.

"I . . . urge that the merchants, civic, and historical groups, and in general the citizenry of this metropolis co-operate by displaying the Nation's flag and the flag and colors of the World's Fair," the Mayor continued, "and that they assist in making the motorcade and preview a striking and effective prelude to this Exposition, and that they give consideration to the significance of the event which the city and the Fair will commemorate."

Official flags of the Exposition began to appear on business buildings today in response to the general invitation to participate in the program.

Germany Cancels Entry

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—The German Ambassador, Hans Dieckhoff, informed Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, this morning that Germany would not take part in the World's Fair in New York next year.

The Ambassador also asked what the United States intended to do about the sale of helium to Germany.

Herr Dieckhoff told Mr. Welles that Germany was unable to be represented at the Fair because of the large amount of foreign currency involved in erecting a pavilion and in making the necessary financial guarantees.

The Ambassador said he had hoped Germany could have been represented because of the advertising value to German products.

Persons close to the German Embassy said there was no connection between Germany's refusal to take part in the Fair and the hesitation of the United States to sell Germany helium.

Cosmic Rays Held Giant Electrons

PASADENA, Calif., April 26 (AP)—Cosmic rays that reach the earth probably are giant electrons.

A group of physicists of California Institute of Technology believe they have determined the component of solar force.

As the rays enter the atmosphere, tests show, they consist mostly of positrons. Head-on collisions between the rays and air atoms so transform the rays that those which reach the earth consist of the new form of matter, the "X particle," believed to be a giant electron.

At sea level, the group of physicists, headed by Dr. Robert A. Millikan, finds, the largest amount of cosmic radiation is equally divided between positively and negatively charged X particles. Not over one-sixth of the rays can consist of super X-rays, or packets of light, they believe.

Dr. Albert Einstein states that if atoms of the most abundant elements are exploding in the vast spaces between the stars, the released energy shot earthward would range between six billion and twenty-eight billion volts.

This energy range, Dr. Millikan has computed, matches exactly the energies of the most abundant incoming cosmic rays. This correspondence between the ray energies and the energies released in the annihilation is believed to constitute a new yardstick for measuring the relative supplies of creation's ray materials.

The results of the physicists' research is to be reported formally in the near future.

Senator Hill Wins One-Man Election

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 26 (AP)—Although the name of Senator Lister Hill appeared alone on the ballot, Alabama went through the formality of a general election today to elect him to the Senate seat vacated by Justice Hugo L. Black.

Mr. Hill, a former Representative, won the Democratic nomination and immediately was appointed to the Senate.

Democratic nomination in Alabama is tantamount to election.

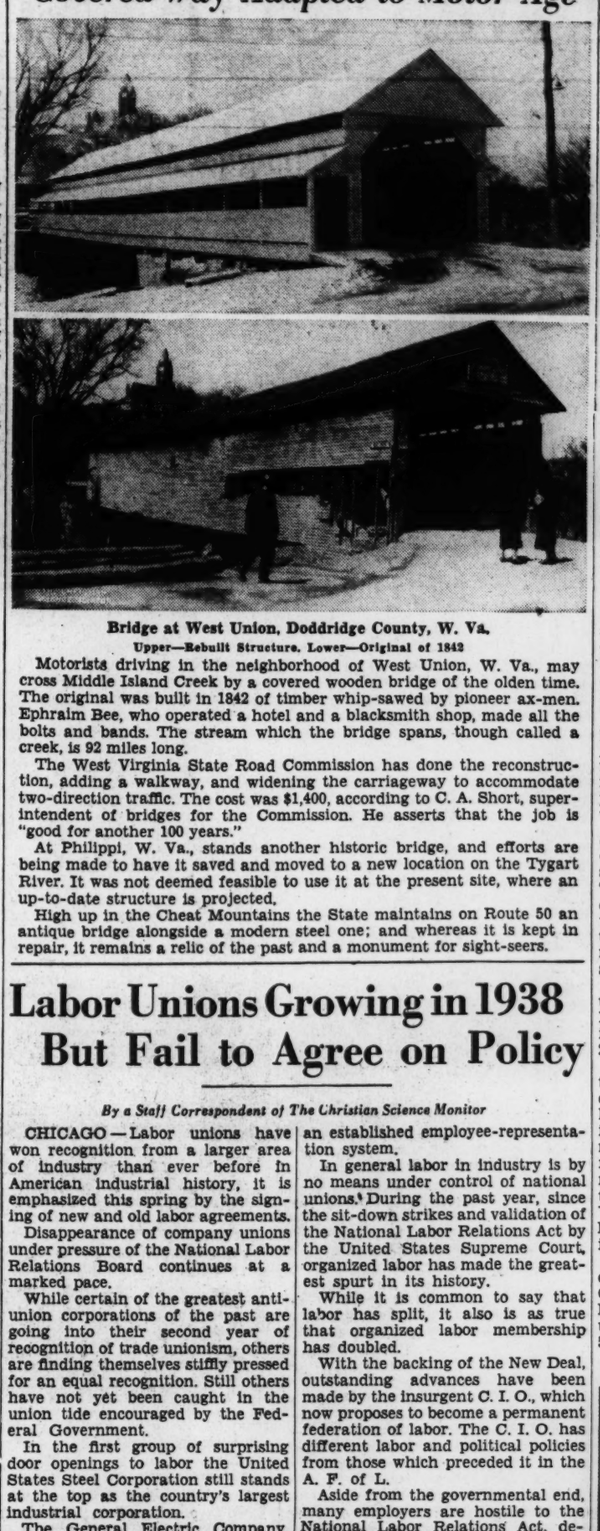
Next Tuesday candidates for Governor, Congress, and many other important offices will be voted upon in the regular Democratic primary.

The Art of Handshaking

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who shook hands last Saturday with 2,057 guests at the rate of 29 a minute, disclosed yesterday how she did it.

Her system is to take the person's hand and draw it gently past her while smiling a greeting. That keeps the receiving line going.

Covered Way Adapted to Motor Age



Bridge at West Union, Doddridge County, W. Va.

Upper—Rebuilt Structure. Lower—Original of 1842

Motorists driving in the neighborhood of West Union, W. Va., may cross Middle Island Creek by a covered wooden bridge of the olden time. The original was built in 1842 of timber whip-sawed by pioneer ax-men. Ephraim Bee, who operated a hotel and a blacksmith shop, made all the bolts and bands. The stream which the bridge spans, though called a creek, is 92 miles long.

The West Virginia State Road Commission has done the reconstruction, adding a walkway, and widening the carriageway to accommodate two-direction traffic. The cost was $1,400, according to C. A. Short, superintendent of bridges for the Commission. He asserts that the job is "good for another 100 years."

At Philippi, W. Va., stands another historic bridge, and efforts are being made to have it saved and moved to a new location on the Tygart River. It was not deemed feasible to use it at the present site, where an up-to-date structure is projected.

High up in the Cheat Mountains the State maintains on Route 50 an antique bridge alongside a modern steel one; and whereas it is kept in repair, it remains a relic of the past and a monument for sight-seers.

Labor Unions Growing in 1938 But Fail to Agree on Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Labor unions have won recognition from a larger area of industry than ever before in American industrial history, it is emphasized this spring by the signing of new and old labor agreements.

Disappearance of company unions under pressure of the National Labor Relations Board continues at a marked pace.

While certain of the greatest anti-union corporations of the past are going into their second year of recognition of trade unionism, others are finding themselves stiffly pressed for an equal recognition. Still others have not yet been caught in the union tide encouraged by the Federal Government.

In the first group of surprising door openings to labor the United States Steel Corporation still stands at the top as the country's largest industrial corporation.

The General Electric Company, which union labor previously had not been able to dent, recently signed an agreement, following an employees' election won by the electrical unit of the Committee for Industrial Organization. A C. I. O. union won an employee election also in the large Chicago tractor plant of the International Harvester Company, another great corporation which formerly had been notable for its employee-representation plan.

In Chicago, the C. I. O. is pressing for entrance to packing plants, the principal industry here, where national unions have been absent and company unions strong.

At the other end, still unchallenged, stands the Standard Oil, with an established employee-representation system.

In general labor in industry is by no means under control of national unions. During the past year, since the sit-down strikes and validation of the National Labor Relations Act by the United States Supreme Court, organized labor has made the greatest spurt in its history.

While it is common to say that labor has split, it also is as true that organized labor membership has doubled.

With the backing of the New Deal, outstanding advances have been made by the insurgent C. I. O., which now proposes to become a permanent federation of labor. The C. I. O. has different labor and political policies from those which preceded it in the A. F. of L.

Aside from the governmental end, many employers are hostile to the National Labor Relations Act, declaring its administration is prejudiced against them. Friends of the Act reply that the right of labor to organize previously had been recognized in court decisions, and that there should be no objection to extending the protection of the law to an accepted right.

In addition, half of the labor world disagrees, more or less, with the present application of the "one big union" plan. Labor as a whole has not decided upon the best way to organize big manufacturing.

Apparently political, industrial and labor questions will need to be stabilized before the extent, nature and shape of labor organization is finally agreed on.

Oneida Youngsters Help Budget By Making Trinkets for Tourists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 26—Children from impoverished homes in the South are helping to support themselves through the sale of trinkets to tourists. The articles are made in a woodworking class, conducted at Oneida, Scott County, Tenn., by the Save the Children Fund. The funds so raised go toward buying more equipment for the woodworking shop for boys and the handicraft classes for girls. Meantime, the children are learning skills by which they can render financial assistance to their parents.

From the woodworking shop come ingenious toys, ornaments, and household objects. Mrs. Madeline E. Rogers is Director of the movement. The children make shelves, magazine racks, wooden dogs, cats, Dutch dolls for door steps, and doll furniture.

Many of the boys and girls are helping their parents raise gardens from seeds supplied through the Save the Children Fund, the recipients agreeing to return a portion of the vegetables they produce. What is returned will be used in assisting the hot lunch program in rural schools next winter. This feature provides thousands of meals every year to children who otherwise would go hungry, since a large number of them have no food to take to school from home.

Glass Fertilizer Succeeds in Tests

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 26 (AP)—Glass fertilizer—composed of a variety of powdered glass—soon may be popular with farmers.

Speaking before a luncheon club here yesterday, Dr. Harry F. Curtis, Chief Chemical Engineer of the Tennessee Valley Authority, said this fertilizer contains a higher concentration of plant food than any other phosphate fertilizer and that it is 16 per cent cheaper. He added that it has proved successful in tests.

The fertilizer, known scientifically as "calcium metaphosphate," has a plant food content of 65 per cent. Dr. Curtis said the TVA's muscle shoals plant is manufacturing 35 tons daily.

9,300,000 Miles of Road

The U. S. Department of Commerce estimates there are more than 9,300,000 miles of highways in the world.

Planes and Trains Both Speed Up For Faster Schedules

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 26—Spring brings as usual, along with its buds and birds and flowers, faster train schedules. This year too the air lines have joined in the annual quickening of passenger runs. The change from standard to daylight saving time in most sections finds several air lines and railroads inaugurating new fast services and in some cases new equipment.

The Pennsylvania cuts 35 minutes from the eastward run of its Manhattan Limited between Chicago and New York, and 20 minutes from the westward run. Its Gotham Limited makes the run east also 35 minutes quicker, and west 20 minutes. The eastward Pennsylvania Limited schedule is shortened 25 minutes, while the New Yorker of this road has 20 minutes chopped also from its eastward run.

The New York Central lopped off a whole hour from the eastward run of its Fairliner between Chicago and New York. Its Fifth Avenue Special starts off on its eastward Chicago to New York run on a schedule 20 minutes faster, and Nos. 58 and 40, operating over the Michigan Central division, is speeded 25 minutes and 30 minutes, respectively. The westbound Mohawk is 30 minutes faster and the Lake Shore Limited speeds up by 15 minutes.

The Burlington's westbound-Ak-Sar-Ben between Chicago and Lincoln, Neb., runs 30 minutes faster, and eastbound cuts off five minutes. The westbound Fast Mail from Chicago to Lincoln shortens its schedule by 10 minutes. Eastbound this train provides additional service making its schedule 25 minutes slower.

The Baltimore & Ohio shortens the time of the westbound Capitol Limited between Chicago and Washington by 35 minutes, and eastbound 22 minutes.

Both eastbound and westbound transcontinental flights of Transcontinental-Western Air Transport have 40 minutes taken off their flying time, while stop changes take 16 minutes from the westbound flight from Chicago to New York and 14 minutes from the eastward flight on this run. Another change in the New York to St. Louis run makes it the longest non-stop flight—875 miles—in the country.

United Airlines announces that overnight sleeper service between Chicago and San Francisco, Portland, and Seattle has been speeded up one hour, and to Los Angeles by 50 minutes.

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Sizzling Bacon—Um-m!

Perhaps the most thrilling experiences of camp life are those of hiking and climbing. Each trip leaves memories of leaping brooks, windswept summits, breathtaking views, the blazing camp fire, sizzling bacon, songs and stories, and sleeping under the stars. Hiking with trained leaders is one of the many activities at Summer Camps for young people, advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

Camp advertisements are published on the Children's Page, Mondays, and on the Young Folks' Page, Thursdays.

Steel Stars in Two Movies Aided by Music and Color

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 26—Steel has "gone Hollywood" with great determination and impressive dramatic effect it was revealed here recently when officials of the United States Steel Corporation held a private preview of their two new motion pictures in technicolor: "Men Make Steel" and "Steel—Man's Servant." Both productions are to be released soon for educational purposes.

Steel is the hero of these two colorful films, playing a vigorous rôle from its beginning in the deep ore pits of the Lake Superior mining district to the moment it emerges from the mill as a finished car wheel, seamless steel tube, or a strip of polished metal sheeting. By use of the technicolor process, many striking features of the manufacturing process have been captured.

The same equipment, direction, and technique that would be applied on a Hollywood studio lot went into the production of United States Steel's "movie." A crew of 21 photographers, technicians, and assistants were on location for 10 weeks to complete the "shooting" schedule. To transport them between mine, ore docks, and mills, the corporation provided a special railroad car and portable generating equipment.

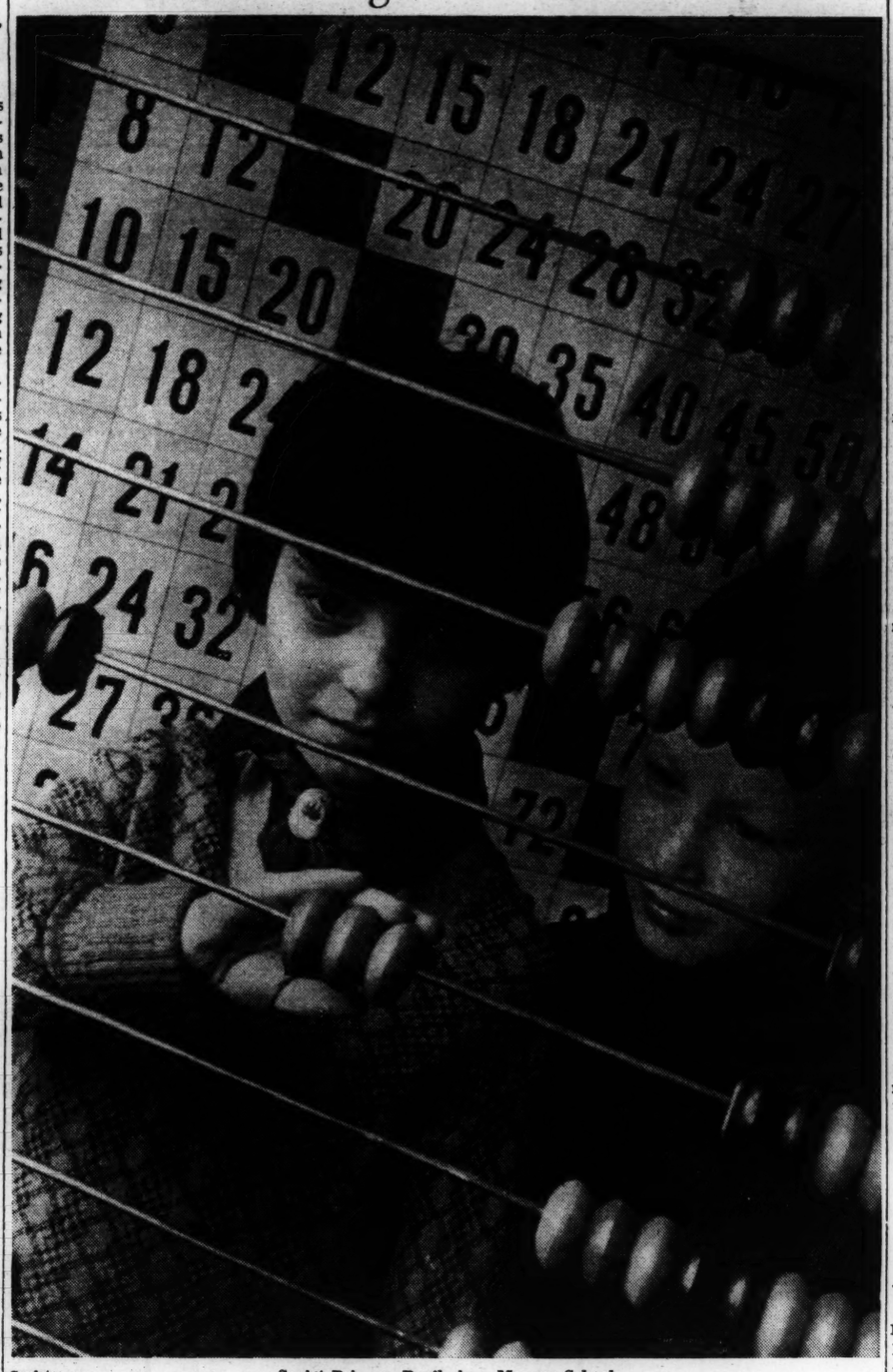
Interpreting the various phases of steelmaking is a musical score composed by Robert Armbruster, recorded by a 35-piece orchestra. It forms a competent background for the story of steel, which is narrated by Edwin C. Hill.

Veteran employees of the steel corporation's subsidiary companies play most of the parts with a remarkable lack of self-consciousness which might be expected of men thrust suddenly before a motion picture camera. Officials said the camera crew's arrival was awaited with a great deal of amused anticipation, but that workmen employed about the furnaces and soaking pits were disappointed to find that extreme heat did not force scurrying through close-ups of hot scenes. Instead, they discovered that kleig lights had hardened the cameramen to temperatures rivaling those of the mill.

The photographing of blast furnace scenes and certain of the rolling-mill operations especially has provided a realistic record of those processes in highly striking colors. One of the most exciting portions of the filming was made during the operation of an electric furnace, which is shown with great intensity of flame, color, and smoke. Another spectacular scene shows great steel ingots gathering heat in an immense "soaking pit." Because of the intense colors, the glowing pieces of steel are followed easily as they pass through the gigantic and intricate machinery.

Both motion pictures are intended to replace the corporation's "Story of Steel," a six-reel picture made in 1929 prior to the arrival of color and sound. More than 10,000,000 school children, college students, and civic groups have seen the old production, the demand for which has gained yearly.

Arithmetic Taught Via Abacus Method



Sovfotos

Soviet Primary Pupils in a Moscow School

These Youngsters Are Playing Store and Sonia Is Showing Vanya How Many Rubles and Kopeks His Purchases Will Come To

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Arithmetic instruction in the Soviet Union is related to practical work, and whether it is a lesson in simple addition or compound fractions appeal is made to the emotions of the pupils through concrete problems taken from their surroundings. These eight-year-old youngsters have just entered a primary school in Moscow and are learning how to add and subtract whole numbers on a large-sized abacus.

The abacus comes right out of the Soviet child's environment, for the clerk at the corner Gastronom (Soviet grocery store), every cashier and bookkeeper in an office do all their adding on an abacus. The youngsters in the photograph are playing store and Sonia is demonstrating to Vanya how many rubles and kopeks his purchases will come to. (The lowest slide represents tens, the next hundreds, the third thousands, and so on. Ten knobs are equal to one knob on the slide above.)

In a beginning class of plane geometry given in the fifth class, practical work is linked up immediately, and pupils may be found familiarizing themselves with plane surfaces out of their daily experience by making paper and cardboard objects involving squares, triangles, parallelograms and other forms. In the second lesson they study and discuss area problems presented by classroom surfaces.

Five hours a week are given to arithmetic in the first three classes of the urban primary schools and six hours in the fourth class. In the rural primary schools, however, where collective farms operate on the seven-day week and schools are open six, pupils have six hours a week of arithmetic for the first three classes and seven hours in the fourth class.

The arithmetic syllabus of the primary school (a four-year school attended by children from 8 to 12 years old) includes the four arithmetical rules of whole numbers, metric system, decimals and fractions, elementary geometry that is tied up with manual work, problems with whole numbers and fractions, and simple area sums.

Other subjects studied by primary school pupils are native language, history, geography, drawing, singing, natural science begun in the third year, and physical culture.

Schools are conducted in the native language of the region—Armenian, Uzbek, Ukrainian or whatever it may be—and Russian then becomes a language study in the curriculum.

Is Football a Government Function?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 26 — Are football games between state universities an "essential governmental function" of the State? Eleven states joined Georgia yesterday in asking the Supreme Court to rule that they are.

And by this action, it was being demonstrated how far the theory of tax immunity between states and the National Government can be carried, at the very moment when by coincidence President Roosevelt was challenging the judicial tradition by which immunity is preserved.

Just as the presidential message was being read to Congress, eleven other states were joining Georgia in attempting to secure tax immunity from the 10 per cent admissions tax ordinarily levied by the Federal Government. In order to secure this immunity—the same immunity now given tax-exempt securities or state employees exempt from Federal income tax—the states had to prove that football games constitute an "essential governmental function."

The theory of such tax immunities is based upon the recognition of the dual sovereignty of state and national governments. But it must be proved that functions in question are an essential part of state sovereignty. These states went so far as to assert that the conduct of football games between state universities and such institutions are an inherent part of state sovereignty!

Pointer to Future

Such an attitude, seriously presented before the highest Court of the land, indicates indirectly how reluctant the states would be to give up their much wider immunities on securities and employees, which they would be called upon to do volnutarily if the problem were tackled through a constitutional amendment.

Another aspect of state sovereignty was defended by the highest court yesterday. In his decision on the municipal bankruptcy act—which was upheld after its predecessor was declared invalid in 1936—Chief Justice Hughes said that the new measure "is carefully drawn so as not to impinge on the sovereignty of the state." He added that "the formation of an indestructible union of indestructible states" did not "make impossible co-operation between the Nation and the states through the exercise of the power of each to the advantage of the people who are citizens of both."

The Court yesterday was generally kind to the New Deal. Besides upholding the Bankruptcy Act, which is expected to be of substantial help to debt-ridden cities, the tribunal upheld once more the Ickes policy toward power system construction.

The bankruptcy law is upheld where its predecessor was rejected by a 5-4 cleavage. Even were the law not re-drafted, the change in personnel on the bench would probably have produced its validation. It permits composition or adjustment of debts of political subdivisions and other taxing agencies if two thirds of the agency's creditors consent to the plan.

Two jurists—Justices McReynolds and Butler—stuck to their 1936 view that the law was unconstitutional, but they only filed a short note asserting this belief. With Mr. Justice Cardozo still incapacitated, the decision was 6 to 2.

Power Appeal Dismissed

Likewise, in a per curiam opinion the tribunal dismissed the appeal of the Tennessee Electric Power Company against a $4,300,000 PWA loan and grant for a municipal power system at Chattanooga. The action was based on decisions of last January, rejecting challenges by power companies of the Administration's policy of supporting financially municipal electric plants in direct competition with private enterprise.

In another important case, the Court rejected by a 6-1 vote the rates fixed by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, for livestock sales commissions on the Kansas City Stockyard. Secretary Wallace is empowered to make these findings under the Packers and Stockyards Act, and much of the data on which he based his decisions was gathered by the Department of Agriculture prior to his appointment as Secretary.

Quasi-Judicial Hearings

The Court took a strong line to maintain the judicial attitude of Government departments when they are called upon to perform judicial functions, thus contributing to a broad issue connected with the recent reorganization fight. The tribunal said that Secretary Wallace had accepted as his own the findings of the "active prosecutors for the Government" rather than giving the packers a full and fair hearing.

This decision serves to check up the many quasi-judicial organs of the Federal Government, serving as a warning at a time when many new judicial functions are being carried out.

Mr. Justice Black was the sole dissenter in this case, upholding Secretary Wallace. He did not agree with the Chief Justice's ruling that Secretary Wallace's hearings were "fatally defective." The evidence in the case, the candid Secretary admitted, was taken before he assumed office, and that he merely "dipped into it from time to time to get its drift," and accepted the findings of the Department.

Altogether, the day's rulings fit into an important composite picture. They show the Court now validating laws—or rewritten laws—which it formerly threw out, supporting the power program, but standing firm to check departures from proper behavior in other branches of Government. They reveal the tendencies toward liberal interpretation which seem to govern the majority nowadays, but they also show Mr. Justice Black in a lone position of complete support of Administration acts, just about as extreme as Mr. Justice McReynolds is on the other end.

High Yield of Oil Foreseen In Mississippi Tung Groves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Miss. — Early predictions of a bumper crop in the American tung belt for this year are being justified in Mississippi.

With a potential domestic market for American tung oil amounting to over $1,000,000,000 annually, the United States, forced by Far Eastern complications to look elsewhere for a supply over which China has held a monopoly, turns southward to a narrow belt where it is being proved that the soil and climate are adapted to growth of tung trees.

In six southern states with semi-tropical conditions comparable to those of China, tung tree acreage has increased until it is second only to the Yangtze Valley, where the trees grow wild. Of the 128,000 acres of trees planted in the tung belt, 90,000 acres are estimated to be in Mississippi in an area extending 75 to 100 miles north of the Gulf Coast, 17,500 acres in Florida, 3,800 in Georgia, 800 in Alabama, 15,000 in Louisiana, and 1,000 in Texas. Commissioner of Agriculture J. C. Holton predicts an additional tung tree planting of at least 150,000 to 200,000 acres, with possibilities for a much larger acreage later. "Several thousand acres of trees are now old enough to begin profitable commercial production," the Commissioner said; "and should producers receive favorable returns the next few years, 500,000 acres to 1,000,000 acres or more would be a comparatively simple accomplishment."

The nation is reported to utilize 75 per cent of the world's supply of tung oil, which has been almost cut off, according to a recent bulletin issued by the Chemical Division of the Department of Commerce. Accordingly, the Department is co-operating with Mississippi in a campaign to interest the farmer in the South's tung oil possibilities, which are found important to over 800 paint and varnish manufacturers throughout the country.

Conferences were held at Laurel, Hattiesburg, Gulfport and Biloxi. "The world is searching for a new source of supply," said J. C. Adderley, President of the American Tung Oil Association, Pensacola, Fla., at one of the conferences. "It is the most valuable vegetable oil in the world. Any substitute for it is based on tung oil, and all the efforts in the laboratories of the leading paint and varnish manufacturing companies of the world for the past 20 or 30 years have failed to produce a synthetic system for it."

In an effort to provide a substitute industry for the natives when Mississippi's timber lands were becoming extinct, lumber interests experimented in 1928 with planting and production possibilities of tung trees. Two years later there were some 10,000 acres of tung trees planted in this State alone.

Today, although the lumber interests own the largest tracts of orchards, individuals are buying and planting small lots of 10 to 300 acres in tung trees.

Having an acid soil with good clay subsoil and drainage, a moderate temperature range of sufficient winter duration to afford 90 days' complete dormancy, southern Mississippi is similar to the native habitat of the trees, Tung trees which have for generations existed in China with an average yield of seven pounds of oil per tree, when transplanted to virgin soil have averaged 10 to 20 pounds of oil per tree. It is declared that tung nuts can be produced cheaper than the partly wild Chinese product. Under modern horticultural practices and mass production methods, the trees are found to mature earlier and to produce larger crops.

Melbourne Plans School To Teach Food Trades

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria — Youth training in food trade technicalities has been made possible by a £20,000 gift from W. C. Angliss, member of the Victorian Legislative Council and head of a firm which has been associated for many years with the Australian meat industry. It is believed the Melbourne school now being planned will be the first of its kind in any British country.

The purpose of the school will be to train workers in all the food trades, and it is expected that between 1,000 and 1,200 pupils will be accommodated.

New York Housing Needs: $1,000,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 26—While the $30,000,000 authorized by the Federal Government for low-rental developments in New York City undoubtedly would help relieve the perennially critical housing situation here, it is seen by Alfred Rheinstein, Commissioner of Housing and Building, as only a modest attack upon the huge problem of slum clearance facing the metropolitan community. Probably 30 times the sum allotted would be necessary for an effective campaign against blight and decay, he says.

The view taken by Mr. Rheinstein is that an expenditure of $1,000,000,000 would be little enough for substantial elimination of slums and the construction of new dwellings. Since it is unlikely that such a huge public outlay may be undertaken at any time in the near future, the municipal authorities are looking hopefully toward a restoration of private building for assistance in righting conditions.

Private Capital Needed

Successful solution of the housing problem depends largely upon the degree to which private capital co-operates with that supplied by State and Federal Governments toward meeting a situation caused by generations of poor building, real estate speculation, and neglect, Mr. Rheinstein told the City Council's Housing Committee yesterday.

Important in obtaining the desired results, he added, was a large program for the rehabilitation of present slums while new buildings were being erected, since slum dwellers obviously must have some place to live while modern homes are being substituted for the old tenements.

Post Estimates Higher

Replying to a question from Councilman Howard H. Spellman, counsel to the Committee, asking if the erection of new buildings in the suburbs would not provide a short-cut past the temporary dwelling obstacle, Mr. Rheinstein said:

"Such a provision would avoid the real issue, which is the rebuilding of major parts of the city. Increased building in the suburbs to house present tenement dwellers would only complicate the transportation problem and create difficulties for the Board of Education by redistributing thes chool population. Meanwhile, the slums would deteriorate until they were more troublesome than ever."

Mr. Rheinstein's estimate of the building program outlay necessary to deal with the housing problem was highly conservative when compared with that submitted by Langdon W. Post, former Chairman of the New York Housing Authority. Mr. Post, who was Mr. Rheinstein's predecessor, thought that $2,000,000,000 should be spent at the rate of $250,000,000 a year.

The greatest need at present was to house more than 500,000 families who could not afford to pay more than $30 a month for rent, he told the Committee. To assist in working out a solution, Mr. Post expects to submit to the New York State Constitutional Convention a proposal for condemnation of substandard dwellings by the Municipal Government.

Commenting briefly upon the housing problem soon after his arrival here aboard the steamship Queen Mary of the Cunard White Star Line, yesterday, Sir Harold Bellman, Chairman of the British National Association of Building Societies and Managing Director of the Abbey Road Building Society, suggested housing activity might well supply the basis for an industrial boom in America. He drew upon the experience of England to propose that large-scale construction of new homes was a powerful stimulant to trade activity.

The British program was successful to an important degree through encouragement of private building, Sir Harold said.

Florida: Pepper WPA-Backed?

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 26 (AP) —Charges that the Works Progress Administration has loaded its relief rolls with paid political workers for Claude Pepper, New Dealer, bidding for re-election to the United States Senate, warmed up Florida's May 3 Democratic primary campaign today.

Former Gov. Dave Sholtz and Representative J. Mark Wilcox (D) of Florida, two of Mr. Pepper's four opponents for the Democratic nomination, made the charges in protests to Washington and in campaign speeches.

Mr. Sholtz wired Harry Hopkins, WPA Administrator, asking that President Roosevelt be advised of the situation, which the former Governor described as a developing national "scandal."

Mr. Wilcox, declaring the "issue in this campaign is whether the office of United States Senator can be bought with taxpayers' money and in the interest of some pet or some political clique," promised a "searching congressional investigation of WPA activities in Florida."

Mr. Pepper merely continued his campaign based on his record of loyalty to the Roosevelt Administration. He predicted he would win the nomination.

Malcolm Miller, WPA field investigator, conferred with Aubrey Williams, Assistant Administrator, in Washington before beginning an investigation of the Sholtz and Wilcox charges.

Finley Moore of Lake City, another candidate for the senatorial nomination, said at Miami he had telegraphed Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, insisting that Negroes be removed from appointive Federal positions in this State.

Demanding that the Negroes be replaced with white persons, Mr. Moore told Secretary Ickes "This is and shall always remain a white man's country." He said if he were elected to the Senate, he would have the Negroes removed within 48 hours.

James Roosevelt, son and secretary of the President, said at Palm Beach some weeks ago "we" would like to see Senator Pepper returned to office.

Mr. Sholtz, like Mr. Pepper, has been a strong supporter of the Roosevelt Administration.

Mr. Wilcox, sometimes with the President but frequently against him in Congressional debates and roll calls, has campaigned on a pledge he would not be "any man's rubber stamp."

The fifth candidate for the Democratic nomination, T. C. Merchant, weekly newspaper editor of Madison, has had little to say about the National Administration.

Allen E. Walker of Winter Haven and Thomas E. Swanson of Fort Lauderdale seek the Republican senatorial nomination in the first State-wide primary their party ever has held in Florida.

British Launderers Exhibit Modern Art of Cleanliness

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The laundry and the wash tub no longer are synonymous.

The exhibition of the Society of Laundry Engineers and Allied Trades here recently displayed marvels of machinery which are used in the laundry industry in Britain, employing some 147,000 workers.

Girls ironed by means of compressed air with the touch of a finger. They set machinery in motion which washed "new-clean" without a single rub. They manipulated a "glad-iron" which, they explained, had superseded the "sad-iron" of old days, and one worker, by its aid, turned out 25 perfectly finished shirts within an hour.

Blankets—darkly stained—inserted at one end of a machine, came out clean at the other. Silk was handled, in the ironing process, by a hand machine which steamed the delicate surface at appropriate moments. Even the sorting-room process had been delivered from drudgery by an invention called a "Fantom Fast" whereby individual laundry marks were stamped in inch-high letters across the most conspicuous part of each garment—across the front of a man's dress shirt, for instance—in ink which becomes totally invisible until placed beneath an ultra-violet ray for identification.

Much of the technical change that has come over the laundry industry during the past decade has been due to the work of the Institute of British Launderers which, under Mr. J. J. Stark, has set training schemes on foot, helped in the regulation of hours, wages, and conditions, noted possible openings for improvement—watching mechanical development and advocating the use of the most modern methods.

Much has been due, on the human side, to the existence, among the executive women of the trade, of an association called the Women Launderers' Social Club which, since 1920, has striven to provide a common meeting-ground for the making of friendships and the exchange of ideas.

Before the Social Club made its appearance, progressive ideas and successful methods were jealously guarded as legitimate trade secrets, and work was carried on behind closed doors. But nowadays the secrets are shared.

Brisbane Workers In Anti-War Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensland—Brisbane waterside workers recently voted to refuse to load scrap metal for Japan. At a mass meeting held here members of the local branch of the Waterside Workers' Union agreed to a motion "expressing bitter resentment against the inhuman slaughter of Chinese by the Japanese invaders," and declaring that "we will refuse to handle any metals that could be used for war materials, in transit to Japan."

This decision brings the Brisbane waterside workers in line with those at Sydney, Geelong, Port Adelaide, and Freemantle in refusing to handle scrap metal that may be made into Japanese war materials. The backing of other transport unions is being sought.

The Consul for Japan in Brisbane —F. E. Luxton—said that he would protest to the Government against the decision of the waterside workers. He decried action taken without the backing of the Commonwealth Government.

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Women Voters Are Warned To Beware Pressure Groups

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 26—"That American phenomenon, the pressure group," may have a rightful place when organized for a social purpose, but League of Women Voters should avoid alliances with them, Miss Marguerite M. Wells, national president, told fellow members last night in an address which preceded the opening of the biennial convention of the National League of Women Voters here today.

"Like David of old, do your fighting with your own pebble and slingshot," she advised.

The League is not a specialized group with a single aim like most lobbying bodies, Miss Wells pointed out. Its interests are broad, touching the whole range of concern of a good citizen.

"The League's approach as well as its experience with government is likely at times to differentiate its conclusions from those of the specialized groups," she added. "It is therefore necessary to avoid entangling alliances, at the same time making it clear that this need arises from no disapproval."

The purpose of the League, Miss Wells continued, is "to increase active citizen concern for government." Believing that the best way to preserve democracy in the United States is to improve the operation of representative government, she declared her organization could have no lesser purpose than to "help make the democratic government in the United States a success."

Eighteen years of experience which League members have received since their organization was formed have trained them to think before they adopt policies, Miss Wells noted. At the outset, she said, the League broke itself of the habit of "jumping in at the end of a persuasive speech to 'take a stand' on the cause presented" and substituted that of considering well before taking action and preparing well before beginning to act.

In line with this policy, the league's officers put delegates to work studying the week's program upon their arrival here yesterday. Sixty questions designed to set them pondering about the fundamentals of government which lie behind the political issues of the day were handed them in printed form when they registered. No answers accompanied the queries. The replies, it was explained, are to be found in the papers and discussions of the four-day convention.

But the questions are so arranged as to lead to systematic thinking on questions of government.

For example, touching the question of how far government should go into the fields of economic and social enterprise, these questions are posted:

"What new functions of government have developed in the past 40 or 50 years? What has been responsible for this development? What problems has this expansion of activity created? Has administrative talent of proper quality been found and use for the performance of these new functions? Have established systems of personnel been adequate for this task?"

Serving Democracy

Questions lead down to the current issue—preservation of democratic government. Under this heading are the following leading questions:

"What constitute the real dangers to the democratic system under modern conditions? Is there less danger in not equipping government to perform its task effectively (e. g. qualified personnel, centralized responsibility of/for administration) than in giving too much power to the Government?"

Experts from the universities have been invited to lead three symposia or round tables on American Government. After the experts have spoken, League members are expected to participate. Out of these discussions members are expected to learn the answers which will equip them to be better defenders of democratic government.

Such discussions are needed, holds Miss Wells, president of the League, because of current confusion as to what government should do, and how it should be set up to do these things.

"Americans are not always willing to equip their Government to do the very things they want government to do," she said.

In their devotion to the traditional system of "checks and balances," for example, they may render the executive department incapable of meeting modern conditions, she pointed out. People want fixed responsibility and call for it, while opposing strenuously a departure from tradition which makes it possible.

"All these questions," she added, "will be presented as what lies 'behind the issues' and as background to which the current issues must be referred if we are to come to sound conclusions about them."

Merriam to Sum Up

Charles E. Merriam, University of Chicago political scientist who has served on commissions under both Republican and Democratic presidents, has agreed to sum up the discussions and express some opinions of his own at a session following the three symposia. As an advocate of the government reorganization bill in its original form, he is expected to have some important comments to make on defeat of this bill.

But not all authorities speaking here are outsiders. Within the League are women who have devoted so much study to governmental matters that they have come to be considered experts in their own right. There is, for example, Mrs. Quincy Wright, who has written a text for the League on international relations. Another League specialist is Mrs. Walter S. Greenough of Indianapolis, Ind., chairman of the department of government and its operation, who prepared the League's new brochure entitled, "The Function of the Supreme Court in American Government." Mrs. Greenough is not only a writer on such subjects, but has had practical experience in government, serving on the Indiana State Committee on Governmental Economy which reported to the Legislature in 1935, and in other official capacities.

On Limits of Court

Her booklet on the Supreme Court reviews its history in a manner easy to be grasped. Her conclusion as to limits of the court's power is as follows:

It is probable that we would agree to the necessity for a strong Supreme Court in our federal system of government. There is the necessity not only of resolving the constitutional differences between the legislative and executive branches of government, but there is the problem of interpreting the relative powers of the state governments and the Federal Government.

However, a restraining "rule of administration" has been generally recognized as part of the tremendous power the Court acquired over the legislative branch of government: that the judiciary, in deciding a suit involving a legislative act, must only declare the act null and void when its unconstitutionality was plain and clear, easily to be understood by all men of sense or reason. Otherwise, the doubt should be resolved in favor of the legislative act.

The League's traditional objective—an effective merit system in all branches of government—is not being forgotten this year.

A two-hour session has been set aside during the convention, on Thursday, for discussion of the drive against the McKellar postmaster bill, recently defeated in the Senate. The subject for this discussion is "The Personification of Patronage," and that, to League members, means this bill for turning the clock back in the history of the spoils system.

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Natchez Keeps Open House

A Charming Southern Hostess
Mrs. Joseph Kellogg of Natchez, Miss., in the Garden of Her Ancestral Home, "The Elms," Wearing the Ante-Bellum Costume in Which She Receives During the Annual Garden Club Pilgrimage

Log of the Hero Supports Island Claims of U. S.

(Continued from Page 1)

latitude and a good map of a diagonal coast, no longitude is necessary in order to determine his exact position."

Trend Recorded in 1820

In his second generalization, Colonel Martin quoted the passage in the logbook referring to "a strait trending SSW and NNE." "This is not the axis of the strait, according to modern charts," it was admitted, "but the trend recorded in 1820 was, of course, magnetic rather than true." Correcting by some 25 degrees of magnetic declination for the compass direction of the year 1820, however, Palmer's determination of the axis of Orleans Channel is found essentially correct.

"Dumont D'Urville saw only the northeast end of Orleans Channel in 1838," the Colonel continued, "and the French Hydrographic Service did not bring out the chart of the South Shetland Islands showing the results of Charcot's explorations of 1904-05 until 1912.

"Accordingly, as no one published a complete map of the Orleans Channel for 92 years after Palmer's visit, the Stonington sealer's 1820 record is singularly attractive proof that he was there.

"The fact of American discovery rather than British, Dutch, Spanish, Russian, French, German, Argentinian, or Chilean discovery of the mainland of this Continent is of importance to the Government of the United States in 1938. The same is true of the immediately adjacent islands in the sector south of Cape Horn where Deception Island in the South Shetlands contains a harbor of importance to the present whaling industry. Approximately $25,000,000 worth of whale oil is shipped from there annually.

"The harbor has been used as an aviation base during modern Antarctic explorations and might conceivably become a commercial refueling station or even an American naval base. Captain Palmer discovered the harbor within Deception Island two days before he visited the coast of the Antarctic mainland on Nov. 18, 1820."

Camel Fossils in America

In his report on camels in North America, today as scarce as polar bears in the Sahara, Prof. William Scott of Princeton University declared that although there are now no native camels here, yet the true camels of Asia and the llamas of South America were both formerly confined exclusively to this Continent.

Several new species were reported among the remains discovered, all extinct. The earliest members of the family so far identified, were found in the eocene layer, representing a time when the horse was a small five-toed creature about as large as a medium-sized dog.

In addition to the main line which lead to the modern camels, Dr. Scott disclosed several offshoots, one of which was a giraffe-like camel with a very long neck and long forelegs. There were other extinct camels which were gazelle-like and still others of very small size, scarcely larger than jack rabbits and cottontails.

Among other highly technical papers was a discussion of concentrating isotopes, heavy atoms of fundamental elements, by Dr. H. C. Urey; consideration of a peculiar type of osmosis, by Dr. W. J. V. Osterhout; and a general survey of cretaceous period fossils in Western North America, by John B. Reeside, Jr., of the United States Geological Survey.

Fighting Frost With Ice: Latest Orcharding Trick

LOUISIANA, Mo., April 26 (AP)—Fighting frost damage to budding apples trees with ice is the latest innovation to combat nature's thrusts at orchards in the springtime. Paul C. Stark, nursery operator, announced when frost threatened to nip the apple buds this spring, crews of men went into the orchards at night and sprayed the trees with water which formed a protecting ice film around the buds.

Natchez Tours Recapture Romance of 'Old South'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NATCHEZ, Miss.—Hidden for scores of years among the moss-draped live oaks of Mississippi, the grand old mansions of plantation days which lie in the wooded country round about Natchez are once more scenes of festivity. For now, every spring, tourists from all over the United States to whom the ante-bellum South is something to read about in romances, travel here to call upon the people who live in these white-columned homes, where wisteria, honeysuckle, and roses frame hospitable doorways.

Members of the Natchez Garden Club are responsible for the opening of these homes to the tourist public. Some eight years ago the Natchez Club was hostess to the State Convention of Garden Clubs.

"We didn't have many gardens to show our guests," explained Mrs. Gerard H. Brandon, President, "so we thought it would be nice to show them some of our lovely old homes. They were so delighted that the next year we decided to have a tour for the public."

Buildings Restored

The club had ideas for asking civic improvements in Natchez and thought the pilgrimages to the homes could be made a source of income for the club if a charge was made for the tours. Proceeds could also help the owners of the homes to make needed improvements and restorations. So the funds were divided, two-thirds going to the owners, one-third to the club. Visitors have come in such great numbers that the club has been able, with its income, to restore the famous 140-year-old Connelly's Tavern on Ellicott's Hill, a stop on the historic highway, the Natchez Trace, and is now engaged in planting a garden around it.

The hotel had fallen into disrepair and was a tenement when the club bought it. Now restored as a Museum, the Tavern is one of the stops on the tour.

Natchez has so many rare old homes filled with family treasures of silver, furniture, paintings, and handwork, that when about a year ago a group of owners decided to found the Pilgrimage Garden Club and sponsor its own pilgrimage, it was found that there were enough homes for both clubs. So now the new club opens its group of 21 homes for the early part of March, while the Natchez Garden Club invites visitors to 21 other homes the last of March and the first part of April; and each club has enough to keep visitors "stepping lively" for two whole days.

Festivities Planned

Most visitors wish, in fact, that they could spend more time here, for it is not just a question of seeing houses. The people who live in the houses are gracious hosts and hostesses, and they personally show their treasures and tell fascinating stories about them and their early owners.

Festivities planned for the pilgrimage weeks keep visitors busy, too. A Confederate Ball and a Cotillion, in which young people of Natchez appear in the romantic costumes of their ancestors to re-enact the history of their city, help visitors to imagine that they have stepped into the story-book past of this historic region.

Movies: Envoys of Good Will

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 26—A new task for motion-picture film, to act as a "faithful ambassador of good will"—to prove its worth as an aid to constructive social development—was set here today by Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, addressing the spring meeting of the Society of Motion Picture Engineers.

"The motion-picture industry occupies a strategic position for making a major educational contribution at a time when truthful knowledge of conditions, purposes, and plans is vital to stability in all of our domestic and international relations," Secretary Roper said.

Rallying Point

"Nations are justified in cultivating their own respective ideals and ideologies, yet all have a common rallying point in the endeavor to promote safe and peaceful progress for themselves and for the world. This international ideal finds its best expression in the philsophy of good neighborliness which implies respect for the rights of others and co-operation, through a high appreciation that comes only through understanding."

One practical way in which this is being brought to pass was shown by Prof. A. A. Mercey of the American University School of Public Affairs who told engineers of the surprising social values educational and governmental agencies had discovered in the so-called "documentary" film.

Documentary Films

"While film experts indulge in streamlined scholasticism trying to define 'documentary' films," he said, "the genuine article has evolved in many parts of the world, transcending temporary values of entertainment film.

"This new form, making its own definition of documentary, has had a surprising growth abroad. The most representative exponent in this country is Pare Lorentz who made "The Plow That Broke the Plains" and "The River" for the United States Government."

Attention attracted to the new form, particularly to the Lorentz films, he said, has given impetus to the study and production of more documentary films. Last year a new course, "Documentary Films Today," was instituted at the American University, where Government employees were taught how the newsreel serves as a contemporary historian, how the March of Time serves as a document, and how many other films will be a source of background material for future historians.

During the technical session, development and marketing of two fast panchromatic films by Agfa Ansco was reported as a notable advance made by motion-picture engineers during the year. One emulsion, the Society's Progress Committee reported, has resulted in additional negative speed without any consequent increase in the size of the grain. The other, intended for newsreel use and work under adverse light conditions, has from three to four times greater speed than standard supersensitive panchromatic film.

The Society of Motion Picture Engineers was founded in 1916 to correlate technical advances in the industry. Members are research men in industrial laboratories which furnish equipment to Hollywood.

P. H. Arnold reported on the cameraman's problems related to the use of ultra-speed film and problems of gradation and development. "In general," he said, "ultra-speed panchromatic film, compared to superpan film, is much faster in speed, slightly flatter in gradation, similar in color sensitivity with a slightly greater response to red light, and possessed of a somewhat coarser grain. Of these differences, the speed relationship has the greatest magnitude."

Replenished Solution

In another paper, Ralph M. Evans of the Eastman Laboratories showed by mathematical computations how concentration of any ingredient in a replenished developer solution can be maintained. All of which makes for uniform development of long reels of moton-picture film. If it were not for replenishing, there would be a vast difference in quality between the film developed first and that developed last.

Two new sound stages that represent improvements in many fields of engineering including air conditioning were reported by Charles M. Wert of the Carrier Corporation, Syracuse, N. Y.

Modern sound stages have increased not only in quality, but in size. One of the two recently built has been completely sound treated and air conditioned. It is 316 feet long, 136 feet wide and 55 feet high. The floor area is comparable to a trio of football gridirons and its height to a four-story building. The other recent stage, built primarily for producing modern musical revues, has a floor area somewhat smaller, but a ceiling height in one half the stage of 66 feet and in the other half of 96 feet.

British-Irish Accord Settles Defense Dispute

(Continued from Page 1)

has now the opportunity of giving way to mutual trust.

Apart from trade details, the new pact lays down no conditions for the future, but removes present causes of friction and presumes that future Anglo-Eire relations will enable questions such as Eire's defense ports, Cobh, Berehaven and Lough Swilly, now restored to its sovereignty, to be settled amicably and satisfactorily by the two nations in free partnership.

Although a section of British opinion has expressed apprehension at handing over unconditionally key ports in the British defense system to Eire, it is felt that an agreement based on the good faith of both parties will in the end prove more effective.

LONDON, April 26 (AP)—Neville Chamberlain and Eamon de Valera, Prime Ministers of Great Britain and Ireland, yesterday, signed an agreement intended to end old enmities between the two Countries and solve their trade and defense disputes.

The agreement, which omits to touch on the larger issue of the partition of Ireland, was signed formally in the Cabinet room at 10 Downing Street. The accord must be ratified by both Parliaments.

The three-point agreement contains provisions for an end to trade barriers, settlement of old financial disagreements, and for permitting Ireland to be responsible for its own defenses. Union of Ireland and Northern Ireland (Ulster) was not mentioned.

The principal point of the defense section was Britain's agreement to withdraw by Dec. 31 from the ports of Berehaven, Cobh and Lough Swilly, where it has maintained naval defense stations.

Details Left for Future

The details of giving to Ireland full sovereignty over defense of its shores, and at the same time working out the means of co-ordinating the military of the two Countries to the advantage of both, however, were not touched upon. The personal staff talks, which may continue for some time, would handle these.

The trade section of the pact provides that retaliatory duties growing from the trade war of the past six years shall be abolished; Ireland generally gains free access to British markets; certain British goods get preferential treatment in the Ireland market.

Ireland pays £10,000,000 cash to settle old land annuity payments which would have totaled about £150,000,000 if continued until 1990. The payments formerly were collected by the London Government for former landlords who had sold their Irish holdings to peasants.

Ireland will continue paying £250,000 annually on debts for property damaged during rebellions. The treaty is to run for three years, upon ratification by the Parliaments.

Partition Issue Remains

The main, unsettled issue is the union of Ireland and Northern Ireland, opposed always by the six Ulster Counties.

Irish Government spokesmen, even though the point was not mentioned, saw in the pact a step toward an eventual, united all-Ireland Nation.

As the pact was sealed, Mr. Chamberlain handed to Mr. de Valera an ancient pair of field glasses taken from the Irish warrior when he surrendered after fighting in the Easter uprising of 1916.

The British Parliament set up separate Parliaments for the 26 counties of "Southern Ireland" and for Northern Ireland in 1920.

Ulster accepted and named a Parliament for its six Counties on May 24, 1921. The rest of Ireland ignored the plan; a republic was proclaimed in 1919, but on Dec. 6, 1921 a treaty was signed with Britain.

Under this treaty, the Southern Counties became the Irish Free State, with the same status as the self-governing Dominions in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Under a new Constitution, the Free State now is known as Ireland, or by the Gaelic name, Eire.

Social Service Is Set as First Aim of Library

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—"The Jane Addams of the libraries," is the title given by her colleagues to Miss Gratia A. Countryman of this city, who is General Chairman of the peace gathering to be held here April 29, when the American Branch of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom holds its convention.

This tribute is paid Miss Countryman, it is said at headquarters of the American Library Association, because she made of the Minneapolis Public Library, of which she was chief for more than 30 years until her recent retirement, "the city's most human institution."

Years ago, when most people regarded a city's repository of books chiefly as a center for scholarship, Miss Countryman cut away from tradition and took books out to the people, wherever they were needed. She packed a supply of volumes in trucks and sent them to grocery stores, factories, hospitals, rural areas and even to "flophouses" and shelters for the jobless. Her one aim was to make books serve the people.

And one day academic honors came knocking at Miss Countryman's door, in recognition for her quite non-academic library practices. The University of Minnesota, from which she graduated, presented her in 1932 with an honorary Master of Arts degree. It was the first time the University had bestowed this degree either on a woman or one one of its own graduates. The award was given her "for distinguished public service."

Her own profession has honored her too. Miss Countryman's concept of the public library as a social service institution has come to be widely accepted. In 1933, the American Library Association elected her to its presidency.

AP's New Chief

Wide World
Robert McLean
President of the Philadelphia Bulletin, Who Succeeds Frank B. Noyes as President of the Associated Press

McLean to Head Associated Press Succeeding Noyes

NEW YORK, April 26 (AP)—Robert McLean, President of the Philadelphia Bulletin, today was elected President of the Associated Press. He succeeds Frank B. Noyes, President of the Washington Star, who retired yesterday after serving in that office for 38 years.

The Board of Directors elected W. H. Cowles of the Spokane Spokesman-Review First Vice-President, and Paul Patterson of the Baltimore Sun Second Vice-President. The other officers, including the Executive Board, were re-elected.

Mr. McLean became a member of the Bulletin staff in 1913, after he was graduated from Princeton University with a Bachelor of Literature degree. He worked in the News, circulation, and advertising departments of the paper to become familiar with its entire operation. Upon the passing of his father, William L. McLean, in 1931, he became President of the Bulletin. He has served as a Director of the Associated Press since 1924. For the past year he has been its First Vice-President.

In a moving speech to the 38th annual meeting of the Associated Press, Mr. Noyes said a farewell to his 38-year tenure as its President.

The maker of a journalistic tradition, only survivor of the band of three who formed the Associated Press, he stood before his colleagues yesterday to ask that they dedicate themselves anew—"just as we dedicated ourselves nearly 50 years ago"—to the principle of a news stream controlled by the newspapers alone.

"I pray to God," he said, "that the time may never come when any individual can dictate to the newspapers of the United States the nature of the reports that they give."

In introducing him, Paul Bellamy, Editor of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, pledged the membership again "to the cause of truth in the news."

"I am, as Mr. Bellamy has said, happy in the belief," Mr. Noyes responded, "that this generation goes on carrying the banner of an independent press, and the banner of the Associated Press as the representative of that independent press."

The chief discussion of the meeting was on a proposal that the Board be empowered to put into effect a plan permitting the local broadcasting of Associated Press news, through member papers, on commercially sponsored radio programs. The plan was rejected by voice vote.

British Taxes

(Continued from Page 1)

sible purchase of warplanes in the United States and Canada.

Sir John's budget figure of £944,398,000 did not include £90,000,000 borrowed money already appropriated for rearmament.

Thus while the year's total national defense expenditure will be £343,250,000, the amount included in the budget is only £253,250,000.

The nation concentrated more attention on the Chancellor's speech than on any statement of foreign policy.

Sir John announced new measures designed to halt tax dodging, dealing with "revocable trusts, settlements and one-man companies abroad."

He said he must provide £10,000,000 for civil supplementary estimates, which will cover air-raid precautions, purchase of food stocks "and other purposes where secrecy is less necessary."

National Maritime Day Set, May 23

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—President Roosevelt proclaimed May 23 yesterday as "National Maritime Day," in commemoration of the first successful oceanic voyage made by a steamship. The ship was the Savannah, which steamed out of Savannah, Ga., May 22, 1819.

Uncle Sam Buys $35,000 Of Dairy Products Daily

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—Uncle Sam is one of the biggest of the Nation's "big butter and egg men" because of his purchases of dairy and poultry products.

During the last nine months he has spent about $35,000 a day to buy perishable products, the Agriculture Department reported today. His operations are carried on through an arm of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, called the Surplus Commodities Corporation.

The corporation steps into the markets to buy produce when prices go too low. Such purchases tend to lessen the supply and thereby cause an advance in price. Commodities bought by the Corporation are distributed to needy families through state relief agencies.

New Jersey's Law Faces Referendum On Track Gambling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., April 26—Consideration of a horse-race gambling resolution by the Legislature here was seen today as having been hastened by an opinion of David L. Wilentz, Attorney General, removing a legal obstacle the legislators faced.

The resolution, if adopted, would send to the voters in special referendum the question of amending the State Constitution to legalize race track betting under a pari-mutuel system. A clause of the amending section of the Constitution has been interpreted as prohibiting attempts to change the State's basic law oftener than every five years. The Wilentz opinion held that the clause meant a proposition could not be resubmitted within five years after once defeated.

Apprehensive that other proposed changes in the State's fundamental law would be stalled for five years if the racing proposition failed at the polls, its supporters were reluctant to give it their votes. Meanwhile, the resolution was reported to lack only two or three votes of the necessary 31, and the Wilentz statement was hailed by proponents as winning over the needed strength.

Exemption of waitresses and other women workers in restaurants and night clubs from the law prohibiting them from employment after midnight was voted by both houses last night. The law was enacted a year ago for protection of women workers, but proponents of the exemption reported they found the restriction a hardship. Many faced loss of jobs when the State Labor Department recently began enforcement of the law.

Atlantic County legislators were particularly active in supporting the exemption measure, due to the effect of the law on night resorts in Atlantic City. Gov. A. Harry Moore's approval promptly is expected.

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Japanese-Made Regimes Appear in War-Torn China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—China seems to have embarked upon a period of Japanese-fabricated government, while drums of war continue to roll on the sidelines.

First of these governments to appear in the Shanghai area (of course North China has seen several such specimens, starting with the East Hopei "autonomous" regime) was the so-called Ta Tao, or Great Way, Government, organized as a local municipal affair and very little regarded either by the Japanese or anyone else.

Foreigners poking about in the ruins of Chapei have noted strange flags of yellow, green, and red drooping lonesomely from bamboo poles here and there. A few Chinese gendarmes have worn yellow hatbands symbolic of the Ta Tao regime. One Chinese newspaper consented to publish a Ta Tao advertisement inviting the public to come forward and pay taxes. The only apparent result was a bomb tossed into the newspaper office. Aside from these manifestations, Ta Tao has been a very modest sort of government indeed and, as indicated, its Japanese friends are not warm in their sponsorship of such a weak creature.

Kettle Bubbles

But persistently the kettle bubbles and boils with much larger ideas involving the five-province "provisional government" at Peiping, or Peking, according to whether one accepte the official Chinese or the new Japanese version of what are both old names of the same city, and particularly the three-province regime about Shanghai taking in Kiangsu, Anhwei and Chekiang provinces, and such cities as Nanking, Hangchow and Soochow in addition to Shanghai.

This, the public gathers, is to be a really high-grade government possibly taking precedence over anything North China can produce. But there continues to be a great though perhaps becoming modesty on the part of notable figures who might, but do not, display inclination to rebuild war-shattered regions by taking part in these or other more localized administrations. To serve Japan either directly or indirectly is simply not yet the popular thing in any part of China.

General Wu Pei-fu has introduced an amusing item into the stream of news notes by announcing that although he is accepting $3500 monthly (about U. S. $1100) from Peiping regime, he is refusing to take any part in the Government itself. In proof of the purity of his attitude is cited the fact that he accepted a similar amount, with similar lack of strings, from the three previous regimes!

Canton Plays Part

Canton continues a focus of interest and it, too, is taking its part in the comment concerning Japanese-fabricated governments in prospect. The Japanese intended for a while to spread their military campaign southward and seize Kwangtung through conquest. It is rumored, in fact, that they were all ready to land forces in Bias Bay (notorious pirate haunt near Hong Kong) and proceed against Canton inland when news of the sinking of the American gunboat Panay through Japanese air-bombing in the Yangtze caused high command to draw back because of the danger of trouble both with the United States and with Great Britain—the latter being a menace both because of the firing on the Ladybird in the Yangtze, and because of the Hong Kong potentialities.

Latest reports indicate that the Japanese now pin their hopes on a sort of substitute for conquest, through political string-pulling. They hope that they can engineer an overturn in the south which will cause that part of the China to revert to its old independent attitude, so that China will be substantially in three parts—an autonomous south, a Japanese-dominated North China and central coast, and a hinterland under a government no longer recognized by Japan, and treated as an outlaw regime. Even if this can be arranged, it is a little hard to see how South China—traditionally a source of revolutionary patriotic feeling—can be construed as friendly toward Japan, or potentially productive of anything but trouble for an invader.

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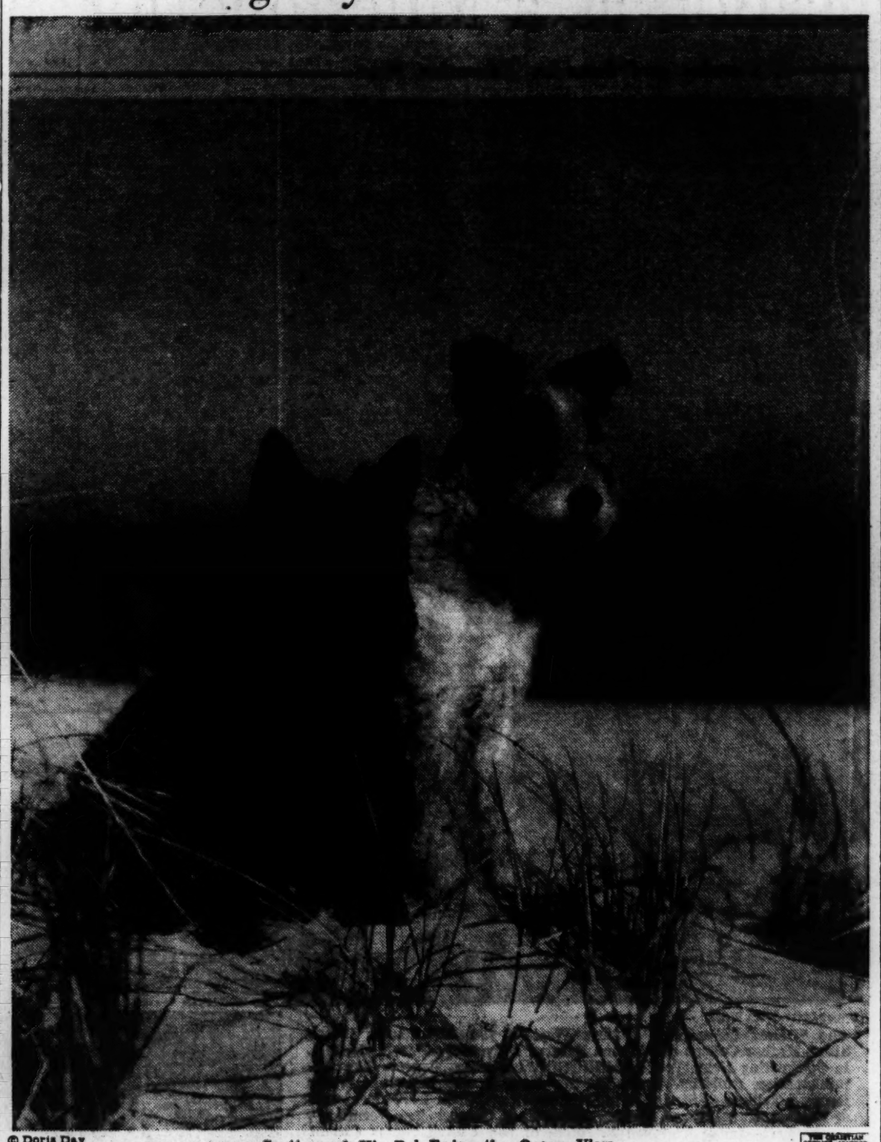

© Doris Day — Scotty and His Pal Enjoy the Ocean View

Doris Day's Picture of the Scottish Terrier and His Wire-Haired Companion Is Included in the First International Photographic Exhibition Now Being Held in New York

Japan

(Continued from Page 1)

terminology the new rates do not discriminate, the net effect is to give Japanese goods decidedly freer entrance into North China than the goods of the United States, Britain and other former purveyors of China's needs.

Early this year a new bank was set up at Peiping under the title of the Federated Reserve Bank. It has taken over the currency issue for the North China area, and its currency is tied to the Japanese yen. Thus the North China banking system has been made an effective adjunct of the Japanese system, as that of Manchukuo has been for years.

Increasingly convincing reports reach here of an extremely important development to foreign trade in China which is somewhat less tangible. It is the purchase by Japanese interests of the goods which normally in past years were purchased by nationals of other foreign nations. These goods are shipped to Japan and then exported from Japan to the overseas customers. By this process Japan obtains the foreign exchange which previously went to China. The original purchase is made with yen. The ultimate sale brings dollars, sterling, francs, etc., direct to Japan to be used by Japan in foreign markets. The result is to strengthen Japan's foreign exchange position.

Smuggling Halted

Japan claims smuggling which took place on a large scale through the former neutral zone between Manchukuo and North China has ceased. Advices received here bear this out. But the free entry to the Chinese market which was obtained by this method previous to the Marco Polo Bridge incident apparently is being obtained now by another device. Reversing a practice common in the history of other parts of the world, Japanese goods of a peaceful commercial nature apparently are being shipped into China in large quantities under the label of military supplies destined for the Japanese Army.

The more usual procedure elsewhere in the world is to ship military supplies under some such disarming label as "farm implements." Japan's method is a novel break with precedent. The commercial goods go through the tariff wall without paying duty. The result gives a marked advantage to Japanese goods against foreign competition subject to tariffs.

The entire process of consolidating the Japanese position in North China is apparently in its formative stage. Further tariff changes to increase the advantage to Japanese imports are expected shortly.

Tokyo Bars Transfer Of Ships to U. S. Flag

SHANGHAI, April 26 (AP)—The Japanese-dominated "reformed government" of China at Nanking announced it would not recognize the transfer of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company's properties, valued at $25,000,000, to the American firm of William P. Hunt and Company.

This promised to raise issues growing out of the Chinese-Japanese War which might require negotiations between Washington and Tokyo.

The United States Court for China recently decided the Hunt company had a right to take over the ships, warehouses and wharves at numerous Chinese ports belonging to the China Merchants Company, in which the Chinese Government was a large shareholder.

The Hunt Company took over the China Merchants Company's holdings, including 44 vessels, on the basis of a two-year-old contract under which Hunt made a loan to the Chinese firm which defaulted.

Curb on Small Arms Is Urged

(Continued from Page 1)

would not have to comply with them.

"The only opposition to the bill of which I am aware," Mr. Cummings said, "comes from first, the munitions makers and second certain sportsmen's organizations. The opposition of the first group is easy to understand. For years they have been supplying gangsters with their arsenals. The opposition of the second group can be explained only by the fact that the measure which is now pending in Congress has been completely misrepresented to the sportsmen of the country."

Mr. Cummings explained that the procedure for registering a gun would be "much simpler than registering an auto." He continued:

"In time we would have a record of practically every pistol and revolver in the United States and, because of the records which would be required on the transfer of these weapons, our file could be kept up to date. The law-abiding man will register his weapon. The crook probably will not, but if the crook doesn't register and we find him with a gun he will be subject to the penalties of the statute. In other words, we would make the pistol contraband in the hands of the criminal.

"Tomorrow's supply of guns for the underworld is today in the hands of honest citizens. Under this bill no honest citizen will transfer his weapon without complying with the terms of the statute, and in time the underworld supply of guns, except those secured by theft, will be cut off.

"While it is true that many weapons are stolen, we must remember this, that the great bulk of these weapons have been purchased over the counters of hardware and sporting goods stores or secured by express from manufacturers and dealers in distant parts of the country.

"One of the best recent illustrations is that of the Brady Gang which was apprehended at Bangor, Maine, last October. These three notorious bank robbers and murderers had in their possession 12 pistols, and at the time that they were caught they were negotiating for the purchase of more guns over the counter of a hardware store. That's the sort of system which we have fostered in this country and even in the year 1938 we hear the hollow argument of the inalienable right of a person to buy a pistol without leaving any form of identification."

Some Facts on Britain's Press

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Every family in Britain buys on the average more than ten newspapers in each week.

This is one of a large number of facts brought out in a comprehensive report on the British press that has been issued by Political and Economic Planning, an organization in London working through expert committees which investigate social questions of all kinds.

The British public, one learns, gives first place to the picture page. Accidents come second, while third place is taken by the leader page including as it often does special articles or comic items.

In 1935, it appears, the press stood twelfth among British industries in size. It circulated 19,000,000 copies daily. It gave employment to 80,000 workers.

A newspaper that is sold for a penny costs on the average three halfpence to produce and distribute. The publisher gets back only two thirds of a penny from the purchaser and has to make up the balance of the cost from the advertisements. The chief costs are the paper and the ink—which between them absorb from 35 to 40 per cent of the total outlay.

U. S. and Mexico Better Relations

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—An exchange of cordialities between United States and Mexican officials imparted a friendly tone to current conversations regarding the Mexican seizure of oil properties owned by firms of this Country.

Replying to felicitations from the majority bloc of the Mexican Chamber of Deputies, President Roosevelt spoke of the "common aspirations" of Western Hemisphere nations "to solve our problems in a spirit of friendly co-operation."

Deputy Leon Garcia, leader of the majority bloc in the Mexican Congress, had telegraphed Mr. Roosevelt that "world democracy has found in our President Cardenas and yourself its two most vigorous representatives."

Neither communication referred specifically to the oil questions.

Josephus Daniels, United States Ambassador to Mexico, conferred with Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, on the oil situation. Mr. Daniels later expressed to newspapermen hope for a "just, fair, and friendly," solution of the problem.

President Cardenas last month ordered the Mexican Government to take over British and United States oil properties worth millions of dollars.

American property-owners protested as did the British. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, in representations to Mexico, took the view that Mexico was acting within its rights in ordering the expropriation, but insisted the American companies should be indemnified properly.

Admission Charged To Council Attack

NORTH TONAWANDA, N. Y., April 26 (AP)—Charging his listeners 25 cents apiece, Mayor Miles W. Joyce last night attacked the City Council and explained his views on city government, in a forum talk.

More than 150 paid to hear him.

The Mayor has been at odds with his Council and recently moved out of the City Hall Mayor's office. In his speech he charged wholesale irregularities were being permitted in the City.

While Mayor Joyce was talking the City Council was busy overriding three of his recent vetoes.

British Steel Workers To Get Paid Vacations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Vacations with pay are to be introduced into the Iron and Steel industries in Britain.

Agreements have been concluded between the Amalgamated Engineering Union and four employers associations—the Iron and Steel Trades Employers' Association, the Cleveland Iron Masters' Association, the West Country Iron Masters' Association and the Lincolnshire Iron Masters' Association. The agreement calls for one week's holiday with pay for all engineers employed on maintenance work. It is on similar lines to that now observed by the Engineering and Allied Employers National Federation.

Royal Academy Split Threatens Over 'Moderns'

LONDON, April 26 (AP)—Augustus E. John, leading British artist, resigned yesterday from the Royal Academy in protest against the Academy's rejection of Wyndham Lewis's picture of the American-born author, T. S. Eliot.

Mr. John, who since 1928 has been a full member of the Academy, highest authority on British art, declared the rejection an "inept act on the part of the Academy."

"Nothing Mr. Lewis paints is negligible or to be condemned lightly," he said of the modernist painter.

Mr. Lewis said he had submitted the Eliot portrait as a "test case" hoping it would be rejected and thus bear out his contention the Academy is prejudiced against moderns.

Mr. John has long been one of the foremost British painters. His portrait of the British-born Princess Bibesco, daughter of the Earl of Oxford and Asquith, in wedding veil brought $7,500 in 1926—then a record price for any living British artist.

His resignation is the third among Academy members in the last three years—the others being Stanley Spencer and Richard Sickert.

Mr. Lewis said that Mr. John's resignation would lead to "radical reforms in the Academy," which he described as "a millstone around the neck of English art for three or four generations."

College Editors Ask 'Purge' Books

PRINCETON, N. J., April 26 (AP)—A movement to add to libraries of the United States volumes in Vienna's National Library that Reichsführer Hitler would burn because they are "non-Aryan" started today at Princeton and Yale Universities.

In half-serious vein, James McC. Clarke, editor of the Daily Princetonian, had sent a cablegram to Herr Hitler asking the German Chancellor to give to the University library books he intended to "purge."

Coincidentally, Gaspard D. A. Belin, Chairman of the Yale Daily News, sent telegrams to the Daily Princetonian and to Harvard Crimson editors seeking their co-operation in a drive to get the volumes for the "Big Three" university libraries. Harvard editors acknowledged receipt of the appeal but withheld comment.

The Yale and Princeton publications carried editorials today. Yale's saw the occasion as one "where the University may administer a well-justified backhand slap while adding to its intellectual equipment."

The Princetonian said the "destruction of the books contravenes our ideas of liberal education, and we should join heartily with the papers of Yale and Harvard in attempting to prevent such a regrettable occurrence by bringing volumes here."

English Hikers Seek Right to Pennine Paths

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—Rambler organizations in this country have forced a Pennine Way Association in an endeavor to establish a right of way for walkers over the whole length of the Pennine Chain, from the Peak area of Derbyshire to the Cheviots, a distance of 250 miles.

Arms Program Brings Warning From La Follette

CHICAGO, April 25 (AP)—Senator Robert M. La Follette (Prog.) of Wisconsin warned the Nation against an armament building boom with the declaration that, when it stopped, the result would be depression and probably revolution.

An opponent of the Roosevelt Administration $1,156,000,000 naval expansion program, he appealed for the Government to concentrate instead upon constructive internal improvements.

Senator La Follette, in an address prepared for delivery yesterday before the Keep America Out of War Committee, said President Roosevelt had "courageously recognized" the gravity of the business slump in his recent message to Congress urging increased Federal lending and spending.

He continued, however, in a vein similar to that stressed recently by his brother, Gov. Philip La Follette of Wisconsin, who has called a conference of liberals for next Thursday to consider their future course.

"Turned Eyes Away"

For seven months prior to the President's lending-spending message, the Senator said, "nearly all political and business leaders refused to face the seriousness of the economic situation. They turned their eyes away from decisive policies capable of grappling with the problems of unemployment and business paralysis."

Declaring repeatedly that the United States was secure from foreign attack, the Senator contended the World War had demonstrated that force could never attain its announced objectives. He added:

"Poverty, dictatorship, armaments and redoubled hate—these are the mockery of the last war which was urged upon the American people in the name of security, democracy, peace and good-will."

Mr. La Follette predicted that the first step in waging another war "would be to impose military dictatorship upon the people of the United States." Instead of this, he said, a taxation system should be adopted which would take the profits out of war. He also advocated elections on declarations of war, a proposal Administration officials have opposed.

Would Face Export Loss

In event war breaks out abroad, he said, the United States would have to face a temporary loss of exports. To counteract this "we could expand works of internal development to take up the slack, just as we have done during the worst declines in domestic business activity."

Declaring "the real danger of war for us lies hidden in our own national policies," Senator La Follette continued: "If armament production were suddenly withdrawn from German or Italian or Japanese economy, there would almost certainly be a revolution in each of these countries.

Congress Stirs Under Unrest

(Continued from Page 1)

without even a roll call. The McKellar rider would put under the spoils system every expert or lawyer receiving $5,000 or more in any one of the 30-odd independent offices of Government. So far, the House has stood like a rock against the patronage proposal.

On the other hand, the Gilbertsville Dam appropriation item was thrown out by the House when the TVA controversy first began over Dr. Arthur Morgan. The House twice voted against immediate construction, but yesterday reversed itself by a narrow vote—159 yeas, 152 nays, and 117 not voting. It is likely that yesterday's House action will now form the basis for agreement by the Senate.

But these are relatively unimportant matters compared to the ground swells of conflicting loyalties and counter-currents of political opposition that make Congress a baffling place for prophecy today. In miniature, they represent uncertainties of the whole Nation.

That Sabotage Letter

The unusual character of the situation was indicated in one incident yesterday. No less a man than Stephen Early, Presidential Secretary, personally bore an anonymous letter addressed to President Roosevelt down to the House, where it was solemnly read aloud by Majority Leader Rayburn before the Chamber. The writer warned that "huge corporations" are "plotting" to sabotage the President's recovery expenditure program through "a great flood of propaganda," and it inclosed what purported to be the form letter or petition which was to be circulated against the Roosevelt program.

The anonymous message bore the explanation, "I don't sign my name because I might lose my job," and warned that Congress would soon be bombarded with new telegrams against the relief program.

One deduction was the importance the Administration attaches to such a telegraphic campaign. The crusade against the reorganization bill is fresh in every one's memory, and the effectiveness of an emotional outburst was proved in that instance. Apparently the New Deal seeks to short-circuit its repetition.

Corporation Not Identified

The letter declared a chain-petition was being organized "in a large corporation in Detroit, Michigan." Efforts to identify such a corporation thus far have failed. A copy of the alleged petition was inclosed. Denouncing pump-priming, it declared that repetition of "the same futile program is monstrous folly." It denounced "concentration of power in the hands of the President." It urged that relief be handled by the American Red Cross. A seven-point program followed:

1. Rigid economy and balanced budget.
2. Restriction of presidential power over expenditures.
3. Simplification and rationalization of tax laws.
4. Repeal or modification of Wagner Act and belief in "the inalienable right of all men to work at such wages as they may elect to accept."
5. Peace with utilities.
6. Elimination of "all control over railroads by the ICC," except over safety and discrimination with other carriers.
7. Resumption of "seigniorage money program" based on gold.

As Mr. Rayburn asked permission to read the letter, Representative Michener (R) of Michigan asked:

"Are we to hear about petitions which are being circulated among WPA workers for presentation to Congress in behalf of the spending program?"

Rayburn Denies Knowledge

Mr. Rayburn answered that he knew of no such petitions.

The prospect of new barrage of telegrams and memorials against the spending program is only one of the uncertainties in the political situation.

Another is the forthcoming La Follette third-party drive.

In many ways this is the most important immediate matter on the political horizon. Its success or failure is being eagerly watched. There has been increasing speculation recently over a third party movement. Frequently it is coupled with the idea that the conservative and liberal wings of the Democratic Party will flap off in opposite directions.

The Wisconsin Progressives refused to co-operate with the New Deal on the reorganization bill, and changed enough votes to accomplish its defeat, and the Administration's loss of prestige.

If the Progressive Group is now going permanently to break with the New Deal it is a matter of vital interest to Congress in the murky days that lie ahead.

Social Centers Thrive in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Over 1,000 new members of both sexes were enrolled last month in the various "Cultural Centers" established throughout Mexico City, it was shown in a report from the Department of Civic Action. Following President Cárdenas' wishes, these centers have been established to provide a means of education for people who are otherwise unable to take part in social activities. The Department of Civic Action attempts to better the morale of the people in outlying zones of the Federal District, and in this way to better their living conditions.

During the month of March, the enrollment and daily attendance at each of the centers was greatly increased. New and old members gathered daily to take part in the entertainment, competitions and calisthenics provided by the Government. The gatherings often assume a festive appearance, since the programs include group singing, piano and guitar concerts, oratorical contests and dramatics.

Friends of Indians See Need To Halt Increase of Drinking

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 25—Liquor has become a major problem on Indian reservations throughout the United States and Alaska, aggravating economic and health problems already critical in some areas, according to reports to the conference of friends of the Indian, called jointly by the Indian Rights Association, the American Association on Indian Affairs, and the Joint Indian Commitee of the Home Missions Council and the Council of Women for Home Missions. The latter represents 28 national Protestant denominations.

Sessions of the conference at the Chalfonte-Haddon Hotel also sifted and reconciled previous reports, which ranged from alarm to bitterness, charging that the present Indian Service Administration in Washington was impeding Indian mission work. In the end, it accepted without dispute at the closing session on Saturday a report that the Administration's program had not impeded the progress of the churches in their work among the Indians.

"There have been only a few isolated cases where some Indian agency superintendent apparently interpreted some part of the new instructions too literally," Dean David W. Clark, of the Niobrara (S. D.) Deanery of the Episcopal Church, who was born among the Sioux 49 years ago, talks their tongue and has worked among them practically all his life, said.

Miss Margaret McKittrick of New York, Executive Assistant of the American Association on Indian Affairs, presented the liquor report.

"The Indians are drinking," she found. "On practically all reservations drinking and drunkenness are a pressing problem. The Indian generally is becoming more and more conscious of his rights as a citizen and resents any law which trespasses on his personal liberty, particularly when it is a law peculiar to his race."

While transmitting the Lewistown branch report, Miss McKittrick declared her own belief that "no one knows the answers to the Indian liquor problem," and that its solution may require five years of experiment and study.

During the closing arguments on resolutions, the conference went on record declaring that "the liquor problem is vital to almost every Indian group of the United States and Alaska."

"We believe its ultimate solution lies in educating the Indian people to its evils," it said. "We urge a sound and well-thought-out program of such education in all schools attended by Indians, and that churches and other groups provide a degree of social life and recreation for Indian people."

Indians to Teach Ways

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 25—To provide paleface boys and girls with an introduction to tribal culture at summer camps this year, 170 young Indian men and women are busy today preparing themselves as special counselors. They belong to five New York State reservations, and expect to help city youngsters understand the wood and mountain in which America's first citizens gained a livelihood.

The Training project is under the direction of the National Youth Administration, which discovered that nearly 300 young Indians were eligible for Government assistance, and decided that a logical profession for many of the jobless youth of the reservation would lie in the summer camp field. Courses offered in connection with the program are said to be extremely popular and highly regarded on the reservations.

'Universal' Tongues

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Spring Gardening
The season for armchair and catalogue gardening is past. Time to get to work. Time to visit the seed man, the hardware store, the nursery (you'll find them advertised in The Christian Science Monitor) for your gardening supplies.

Schools—Colleges
Home Study

Co-ordinate Education as a Milestone for Women

Parents—Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

The University Women's College A Pattern of Education

As the Flora Stone Mather of Western Reserve Reaches Half Century We Salute the Co-ordinate College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cleveland, Ohio

A half century of co-ordinate education will be observed May 5, 6, and 7, when Flora Stone Mather College of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, and the first co-ordinate college west of the Alleghenies, celebrates its fiftieth anniversary.

The celebration is being planned on the three-fold aim of offering thanksgiving for the past, showing the college in action, and seeking inspiration for the future. There will be a convocation, a memorial service for the founders, open house in all branches of the college, and a forum on "Changing Curricula for Women."

Patterned After English Model

The term "co-ordinate college" as generally used, means a liberal-arts college for women affiliated with a university. The co-ordinate college developed in the United States during the latter half of the nineteenth century and was largely inspired by and patterned after women's colleges in English universities. In our western universities, co-education was the generally accepted mode of educating women. In the east the segregated college for women had gained headway. Men's universities and colleges, particularly in New England, were unwilling for the most part to permit co-education to be grafted upon them. It was the epoch of bitter arguments about the higher education of women. Out of it all grew the co-ordinate college as a separate educational unit exclusively for women, but at the same time an integral part of a university.

With the exception of one or two non-permanent trials at co-ordinate education in Texas and Wisconsin, Radcliffe was actually the first to make a beginning of such a plan, although it was not formally recognized as a college for many years. While Radcliffe was still in its struggling days, two other similar colleges were started. One was at Southwestern University, Georgetown, Texas, and the other was Columbia University's "Annex," now Barnard. This was in the early 1880's.

Men of Faculty Supported Idea

The education of women in these first attempts was far from that offered to the men in the universities. Under the auspices of the Boston Woman's Educational Alliance, Harvard, as early as 1872, agreed to conduct examinations for women. However, it was several years before a plan could be worked out that would permit young women to obtain a course of study to fit them for these examinations. In 1879 27 girls entered on such a course, given by a group of sympathetic Harvard faculty, working with a committee of Boston "ladies." Next came the Society for the Collegiate Instruction of Women, with Mrs. Agassiz as president in 1893. Out of this came the "Annex" to Harvard, that eventually, in 1893, was formally incorporated as Radcliffe College of Harvard University.

Barnard College was the result of the insistence of New York women that they be admitted to Columbia University. Columbia's president of that day, Dr. Barnard, was an ardent advocate of education for women, constantly championing the women's cause. In 1882, the trustees of Columbia were persuaded to set up a course of study for women. After adjustments somewhat similar to those at Harvard, Barnard College was organized in 1889.

The difficulties confronting these beginnings of co-ordinate education witness the bitter opposition then abroad in the land arrayed against higher education of women. The first co-ordinate colleges were in almost every instance the outgrowth of a refusal by a university for men to admit women to their classes. It was out of such a conflict that Flora Stone Mather College was born at Western Reserve.

Advantages Of University

After 1900, co-ordinate educational institutions were founded for different reasons. The co-ordinate college had come to be something much more than a compromise between co-education and a segregated college for women. It came into being because of the peculiar and individual advantages it could offer women. As Dean Alice Baldwin, Woman's College, Duke University, puts it: "Having proved that they can carry the same curriculum (as men), women are now trying to find out whether they want and need the same curriculum." The later colleges of this type, have for the most part been founded through a desire to keep for women the advantages of a segregated college, and at the same time give them the advantage of a university.

As early as the 1870's, when Western Reserve University was still a college, in those days not in Cleveland but in the village of Hudson, Ohio, it was decided by the trustees that "any woman thirsting for knowledge who should seek it at this fountain would not be refused merely because she was a woman." Whether she would be admitted to classes or not would be left to the discretion of the individual faculty members. By 1887 10 women had been graduated. In the meantime the college had moved to Cleveland and assumed university proportions. The move to the city promised to bring an increased enrollment of women. Co-education became a matter of concern and controversy among students and faculty. Finally it was announced by the trustees that no women would be admitted after 1886 to classes in the university. This body at the same time passed a resolution endorsing the establishment of a separate college within the university—frankly a compromise between those advocating co-education, and those favoring complete exclusion of women from the university—with the express provision, however, that none of the funds of any existing department of the University should be applied to the establishment and support of this new college.

Took Persistence And Faith

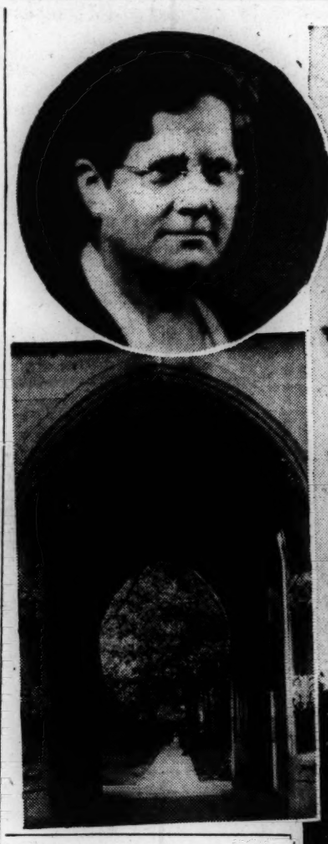
The announcement caused a violent stir in the community. There seemed to be as much and as bitter opposition to the elimination of co-education as there had been to its continuance. The idea of a separate college for women within the university seemed utterly impossible of success to many people, both because such a set-up was then little known, and because there was not a cent in sight for its organization or support.

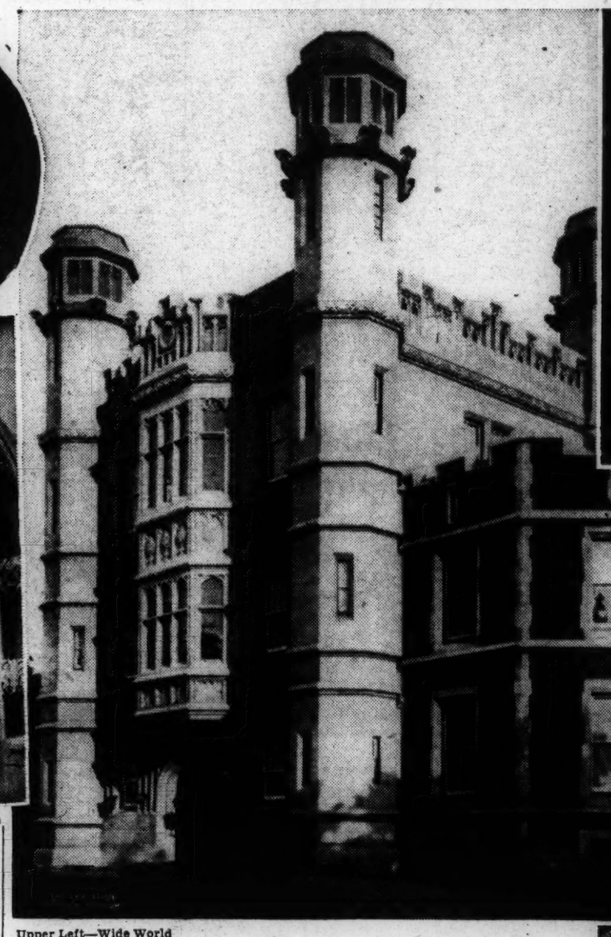
Nevertheless, in the fall of 1888 the College for Women of Western Reserve University opened in a little rented house, long since razed to make way for the university's building extension program. There were two regular students and 12 others classified as "specials," a term that covered a multitude of educational endeavors and degrees of academic preparation. The faculty consisted of 10 men and one woman, Dean Mary Hardy Lord, the dean alone receiving any salary. The 10 men were members of the faculty of Adelbert College, the men's college of the university, who had nobly volunteered to teach the women students without any salary for three years. The sum of $8,000 donated by two prominent Cleveland citizens, was the new venture's entire capital. However, by the following spring came the announcement of the princely gift of $100,000 from a wealthy Cleveland woman, a gift that assured the college its permanence. Generous gifts began coming in from other well-to-do women. Among these was Mrs. Samuel Mather, in memory of whom in 1931 the College for Women was named Flora Stone Mather College.

Intelligent Workers, Partners, Friends

The aim of the college as revealed by one of the first catalogues was "the development of noble womanhood through high scholarship and good personal associates." The present dean, Miss Helen M. Smith, will tell you the aim of the college today is the all-around development of its graduates—an aim not so different from the original one.

The first circulars announced, too, that the college "opens its doors . . . seeking to fit young women of our land for the responsibility that Society and the Church seem eager to lay upon them." It would seem that Society has continued "eager to lay responsibility" upon the graduates of this college. For among the long list of Mather alumnae are many well known women, here and abroad, as well as many others, who though not well known are also shouldering their responsibilities as college-bred women—ample proof that a university cannot go wrong in sharing its academic treasure with intelligent women students.





Upper Left—Wide World

The "Oldest Co-ordinate College West of the Alleghenies," Flora Stone Mather College of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, Is Celebrating Next Week Its Fiftieth Anniversary. Center—The Administration Building. Upper Right—Clara Louise Myers Browsing Room, a Tribute of Students and Alumnae to a Much Loved Professor of English, Now Retired. Center Right—In a Co-operative Dormitory. Upper Left—Judge Florence L. Allen, of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Sixth District, Only Woman Judge of a Federal Court. Judge Allen Is an Alumna of the College. Lower Left—Entrance Gate, Looking Into the Campus From Euclid Avenue. Lower Right—Part of the Academic Procession of Western Reserve. President Winfred G. Leutner of the University, and Rupert Hughes, an Alumnus, in the Foreground

Bottisham Village College

Part of Cambridgeshire Rural Education Scheme

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bottisham, Eng.

For lunch that day I had thick soup made from meat and vegetables. I had a fine slice of pudding, a piece of fresh bread, and a glass of water in a yellow tumbler. And, for the meal, I paid the sum of twopence halfpenny.

Of course I was not alone—the twopence halfpenny would hardly have covered the cost had that been the case. I sat in the jovial company of a couple of hundred children, rural children, with brown faces and tossed hair, and clothes which looked as though they had grown up with them in the fields. They were children who had come from the villages and outlying farms of Cambridgeshire to a new school which the Education Authorities of the county are running, because they believe that a "fresh spirit" in regard to rural education is springing up, and that to this "fresh spirit" expression must be given.

Eight years ago the Cambridgeshire Education Authorities founded a Village College at Sawston. It was intended as an experiment which, if successful, should develop into a series of Village Colleges, covering one area after another until the whole countryside was served. The College at Bottisham, where I lunched, is the second of the series, and others are on the way.

At Bottisham, the buildings are of light-colored brick, stretching—a single story high—round the larger half of a wide circle, and in such a way as to form a trap for the sun on the inner side, while the outer side provides windows which, open to the north and west, give light and air when days are hot.

Workable and Workmanlike

Inside the building, the most has been made not only of light—for the windows fold away entirely, leaving the rooms open to the garden—but of color. Walls and ceilings are tinted in blues and yellows, and pinks and mauves. Tables and chairs—there are no ordinary school desks—are colored in pleasant contrasts, while bowls of flowers complete the tone schemes. There are no blackboards, only devices known as "mobile writing boards," which store away when not in use. There is nothing ugly or unwanted, nothing unduly decorated, nothing unworkable or unworkmanlike.

But, taking matters on the whole, the buildings at Bottisham with their modern equipment, are not the main thing that interests and attracts. The College, in its conception, is expressive of something entirely unique in England. It is not just a mere school, well situated, well built, and well equipped—like many other English schools. It is a center where a whole community of people may be cared for from babyhood to old age, and where the effects of good companionship may be measured to the full.

Across one end of the half circle of buildings, and standing apart from them, is the Junior School. Here work begins through the medium of a maternity and infant welfare center, where the newly born child is cared for and set fairly on his way. From the center, he passes to a nursery class, and from the nursery class—still in the same building—to the infant and junior school.

At 11 years of age, he moves over to the main building, and enters upon a course of training, specially designed for the rural child and calculated to arouse in him a love of the countryside, its work and leisure which will tend to keep him in it when the choice of a working life has to be made.

Especially For Grown-ups

At 14, the child is, of course, free to leave school, but he need not. At one end of the half circle of buildings there lies a section especially designed for the grown-ups. It includes a library and reading-room, built in a circle with shelves all round and supplied already with over 2,000 volumes of all kinds, which may be supplemented by loans from the County Library in Cambridge; a lecture room, paneled in walnut and beautifully proportioned, where university extension lectures are given; and, most modern innovation, a common-room—open not only on week-day evenings but also on Sunday afternoons—where voluntary groups and social groups of all kinds may find a center. Here community life—never before possible in a wide country district where local efforts have too often ended in poverty-stricken failure—may be enjoyed, and where anybody and everybody from the surrounding villages may meet and learn through discussion, and discuss through learning.

In a Village College, the school, as such, is lost in the atmosphere of the community institution, the authorities told me, and the community institution builds itself against a background of realism not found elsewhere in the countryside. Bottisham Village College is, in itself, a society, and in that society, education is acquired not by lecturing only—although official lecturing goes on—but by that free interchange of all that is best in the thinking of an area far wider than that of the single village.

The countryside has its problems, the authorities assured me—thinking, no doubt, that, breathing in the sudden delights of it after the city, I might suppose it was made all of delight. The countryside, as much as the towns, needs centers of culture and social life, where the practice of natural science and the arts—music, drama, literature—will provide an antidote and an alternative to commercialized amusement and the "movie." In this age of increasing leisure, there seems to be no other remedy than this organized community pursuit of goodness, truth and beauty.

Phyllis Lovell

Courtesy of Cambridgeshire Education Committee

Group of Students Outside Bottisham Village College. The School Buildings Extend in a Wide Semi-Circle, of Which This Picture Shows a Portion

Secondary School Trends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Since the trend in population patterns is resulting in more young folks of secondary school age than there are children of elementary school age, a further popularization of secondary education and a broad development of the junior college were predicted by Newton Edwards, professor of education at the University of Chicago here recently.

The junior college is developing more rapidly than any other educational unit above the high school level and we may expect this development to be accelerated in the future, he told a meeting of the Progressive Education Association here recently. The number of children of elementary age is declining so that in 1940 the total number of children from six to 13 years of age will be about what it was in 1920 and a million and a half less than in 1930, Professor Edwards pointed out. This may result in a revision of the educational school system with the awarding of Bachelor's degrees at the end of the junior college, which may mean the conclusion of the general teaching of general education.

© Eastern Press Agency, Cambridge

Dancing Round the Maypole at Sawston Village College

School Children to Attend Art Lectures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Adelaide, S. Aus.

Under the terms of the recent grant by the Carnegie Corporation, and with the co-operation of the Education Department, senior pupils at all the Government schools in the metropolitan area attend a series of art lectures at the National Gallery throughout this year. It is an innovation in Australia. The lectures are arranged by the Director of the National Gallery (Mr. Louis McCubbin) who explains that the aim is to stimulate the interest of thinking boys and girls in things beautiful.

It is hoped to quicken their appreciation of art in its various forms and to give them one of the most interesting experiences of life. The lectures are not confined to paintings but include pottery, sculpture, prints and other aspects of art which can be applied to appreciation of all that is lovely in everyday life, whether it is a graceful building or a beautiful garden. Country children also benefit by illustrated art lectures which are arranged in the principal centers.

An International Holiday

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In one way or another these meetings are frequently concerned with furthering international friendship. Mr. T. H., who is, we believe, one of our "guests," sets down for us here a few thoughts on friendship, and what can happen when one eliminates from one's attitude an intense nationalism.—Chairman.

* * *

England

Dear Chairman:

Your statement made at the close of the meeting of March 8th has led me to set down my thoughts on the subject of "friendship." To me, the aim of us all, and one that is being achieved by the Youth Round Table, is to release our sense of intense nationalism, and replace it with a greater idea of internationalism.

Last year, it was the privilege of my wife and me to spend our holiday at a guest house in the Isle of Wight, to which had been invited eight persons of different nationalities. The total number of guests was about 100. Therefore, these foreign friends made altogether eight hundred contacts. We all had a wonderful time, and I feel assured they would return to their respective countries with a new idea of "friendship." In our turn, we received a better understanding of their outlook on life, and of their homes. Occurrences of this nature foster the spirit of internationalism; and all other efforts in this direction will bless the whole of mankind.

At present, our respective Governments appear to be striving to gain a clear idea of internationalism, and if statesmen and diplomats could see that the only barriers to harmony in world affairs are man made, and that by co-operation with their "brother men" and not "foreigners," these could then be laid low, their association would become the manifestation of true friendship.

(Mr.) T. H.

* * *

Of Great Importance

England

Dear Chairman:

The Round Table affords an excellent opportunity for us "twenties to discuss matters affecting the general welfare and to get viewpoints and information from all parts of the world. I always look forward to the Tuesday Monitor to enjoy hearing from folk at the speaker's table. As in other things, however, we must remember to give as well as take, and so I feel that my contribution is overdue.

A matter which is attracting considerable attention in many lands just now is that of housing, and this is a subject with which I come into daily contact. Being a sanitary inspector employed by a Borough Council on the outskirts of London it has occurred to me that perhaps it may interest some friends abroad to hear a little of how the housing problem is being tackled in Britain.

It is incumbent upon Local Authorities here to keep themselves informed as to the condition of the working-class houses in their districts by systematically inspecting them. As a result of these inspections, owners are served with specifications of work required to make the houses in all respects reasonably fit for habitation according to the provisions of the Housing Act, 1936. If it is considered impossible to make them so fit at a reasonable cost, the owners are required to demolish them. Factors which influence the decision as to whether it is impossible to recondition a house are the general condition of the structure, its design (or lack of it) and the conditions of the neighborhood as regards congestion, etc. In this way and also by taking steps to abate overcrowding we are gradually getting rid of our slums, but the question of rehousing displaced tenants then arises.

Here it must be borne in mind that these tenants are invariably low wage earners and therefore suitable accommodation must be provided for them close to their places of employment and at low rents. At present such dwellings, either flats or houses, depending upon the circumstances of the district concerned, are provided by the Local Authorities themselves since, for the time being at any rate, private enterprise does not appear capable of meeting this demand.

As previously mentioned, the new dwellings must be near the tenants' work, and in large cities this is indeed a problem since this work is usually in or near the center of the town. Very often the only way out appears to be the provision of blocks of flats; but my own experience is that, as a general rule, people are not keen on moving out of houses into flats; at least the people we deal with are not.

I should be very interested to hear from Monitor readers abroad as to how this question is being approached in their countries.

In concluding, many thanks to those who have sent and are sending speeches for us to enjoy. May the Round Table continue to flourish!

(Mr.) A. A. B.

* * *

The first speech we have had on housing. May it prove not our last, for the subject is a highly important one to all of you who in the next few years will be called upon more and more to understand and solve it. Thank you, Mr. B.

Cheerio. . . . Chairman

Sketches From Young America

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A group of sketches drawn from the experiences of an educator who believes that teaching people by means of the arts is of greater importance than merely teaching the arts.

II

Thelia

Thelia came to America from Rumania. Although they had been in America but a short time, Thelia's big brother was already in a public school violin class. Thelia wanted to enter a piano class but there was a lot of work to be done at home, helping her mother to care for the six other little Rumanians—then, too, there was no piano at home, nor at a neighbor's, nor anywhere, on which to practice. Moreover the piano classes were held on Saturday mornings, and that was the time that Thelia had to scrub the floors at home. Something had to be done about it, so Thelia promised her mother that she would wash the floors on Friday nights after the family had gone to bed. Then she was refused admission to the piano classes because she had no instrument upon which to practice. The disappointment was so bitter, and she cried so violently and promised to learn to play anyhow, that, in order to avoid the wreck of a complete heart-break, she was finally admitted to the classes.

* * *

To the surprise of everyone—except herself—she made remarkable progress, so much progress, in fact, that Friend-Teacher's curiosity was aroused, and she took it upon herself to visit Thelia's home. There was no piano, but Thelia showed her visitor how she practiced. She led her to the kitchen. On the edge of the kitchen table had been tacked a strip torn from a red checked tablecloth. Blots of ink on certain checks in groups of two's and three's indicated black keys. The remaining checks were white keys. Here, with her music propped up against the coffee pot in front of her, Thelia "played" and sang her songs!

Soon after this visit, to Thelia's unbounded joy a used but still useful piano found its way to her home. Later came piano-class recitals at the school, and Thelia's mother with four or five other little Thelias came to hear her play. Her mother wore a shawl over her head. When spoken to she only smiled a little, for she spoke no English. As Thelia played, the tears rolled unnoticed down her mother's cheeks, and all the little Thelias were thrilled into a frozen ecstasy.

* * *

One day, Friend-Teacher was walking down a busy shopping street, when a very European-looking man, obviously dressed for rough work, came suddenly toward her, grasped both her hands and shook them vigorously. To her surprised inquiry he said, "I tank you, I tank you! I Thelia's father. My boy, he play the violin, my girl, she play the piano. I never believe it, but they play! Look the family I have by and by! I tank you, I tank you, I tank you!"

Inez Field Damon

What Democracy Needs

One reason why democracy is preached so much more commonly than it is practiced is that democracy demands from its followers more than emotion. To be successful, a democracy must have citizens who are stable and responsible in the handling of affairs; who are intelligent and informed enough to distinguish and to judge issues; and who love democracy well enough not only to die for it but to mark a ballot on election day and perform the other small duties of everyday citizenship.—From Antioch Notes.

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See also
Saturday Education Page for advertising of Schools

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MONDAY and THURSDAY

Christianity: Need to Return To Its Ideals, Y. W. C. A. Hears

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 26—Delegates to the fifteenth convention of the Young Women's Christian Association were given a further challenge to work on the many social, economic, and political problems confronting them in an address yesterday by the Rev. Dr. John B. Thompson of First Presbyterian Church at Norman, Oklahoma.

"Christian groups," he said, "have had experience as creative minorities. As a small minority group, the Church has usually known what it stood and fought for. As a successful group, it has tended to forget the ideals of earlier days. Most of the people who are actively and dangerously engaged in an attempt to effect social change, and to achieve justice for the disinherited groups have very little to do with organized religion. On the other hand, most churchmen who are in places of leadership in our great religious institutions spend very little time actually trying to change society. This paradox raises a host of questions.

"Is the Church not interested in social change? Or are labor organizers and other reformers by nature irreligious? Or has Christianity no resources for days of conflict?—Is it merely a fair-weather religion?"

Women's Roles

Nine women, representing varying points of view discussed last night "The Role of Women" in a panel discussion which was the only interlude in a convention program now crowded with routine business matters. With Miss Rhoda McCulloch, editor of the "Women's Press," official Y. W. C. A. publication, as Chairman, the group discussed the incentives for work which motivated them to seek opportunity for expression both in the roles of housewives and as "career" women.

Concluding a discussion on problems of adjustment, experiences, and capacity for work and responsibility, Miss Henrietta Roelofs of the Public Affairs Committee of the National Board, said, "I can only work to change society if I have a perspective. I believe there is a God—and thus, a common humanity. a universality. I wouldn't have that perspective unless I had the idea of a basic solidarity of the human family. That is the basic security."

Miss McCullouch, in closing the discussion, advised her listeners to sharpen their awareness as women. "Now that we have the rights, let's take on the duties," she declared.

Other participants in the group were Mrs. Eleanor Copenhaver Anderson, wife of the author, Sherwood Anderson, of the Committee on Industrial Interests of the National Board; Mrs. J. Birdsall Calkins, member of the Y. W. C. A. board, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Evelyn M. Duvall, Executive Director of the Chicago Association for Child Study and Parent Education; Mrs. Mary Farquharson, member of the Washington State Senate; Dr. Janet Fowler Nelson of the Family Relationship Committee of the National Board; Miss Mary S. Sims of the National Interpretation and Support Committee of the National Board, and Miss Frances H. Williams of the International Interests Committee of the National Board.

Retirement Fund

Chief measure passed by the convention yesterday was that authorizing a retirement fund affecting more than 5,000 non-professional employees of the Y. W. C. A. Passed unanimously, it will provide insurance for stenographers, clerks, maids, and building employees.

Although endorsing the principle of unionization of labor, a proposal to unionize Y. W. C. A. secretaries was rejected by that group at its meeting held in connection with the convention.

For the first time, ballots for election of new members to the National Board of the organization included the name of a member of the industrial group. She is Miss Helena Cooper, of New Bedford, Mass. Two members of the Business and Professional group are also on the list: Mrs. Ruth Swanberg Rohlfs of Seattle, Wash., National Chairman of the Group, and Miss Gladys M. Doherty of Providence, R. I.

Report of the National Board, offering the proposed program for the coming biennium, was introduced this morning.

Motor Caravan Feeds 300,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—This city has now had an opportunity, not only of seeing, but of benefiting from, one of the greatest welfare institutions that the new Germany can boast—the "Relief Train Bavaria"—also called the "Kitchen for 300,000."

This touring, charitable restaurant, consisting of 136 automobiles, was established in 1933 and has its headquarters at Munich. When traveling along the road it measures 2½ miles in length. Most of the vehicles are five-ton trucks, operated by Diesel engines.

An engineering group carries material for camps, tents, stands, and wooden floors, to cover an area of 660,000 square feet. The ordinary maximum of guests to be fed is 300,000, but in the days of emergency, for example, the day of the National Socialist Party Rally at Nuremberg, the capacity can be raised to 1,800,000. The daily per capita quota includes three meals.

Among the labor-saving devices which are filling Viennese housewives with envy, is a potato peeling machine which handles 4,000 pounds of potatoes in one hour.

Between 40,000 and 50,000 needy people in Vienna and the surrounding places have recently been fed by the "Relief Train Bavaria," at the cost of the National Socialist Welfare Service.

Its service, it is stated, does not intend to compete with local restaurants and innkeepers, but caters only for the poor or to the masses when there are big gatherings. It serves noon meals on regular days in various needy quarters. In order not to put local traders to losses, some of the necessary provisions are bought in the area of distribution.

Philadelphia Plans Free Park Outings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 26—Free outings in Fairmount Park for whole neighborhoods, parents as well as children, are in prospect this summer as a new phase of Philadelphia's recreational program. The Fairmount Park Commissioners were recently urged by Mayor S. Davis Wilson to extend the Park's recreation facilities to meet "the increasing need for outdoor play."

"By placing these at the disposal of the city's Bureau of Recreation, daily outing groups could be organized and brought to park camps from hundreds of congested sections of Philadelphia," he said.

A strong advocate of public recreation as a crime preventive, the Mayor pointed out that there are probably thousands of children in Philadelphia who have never even seen Fairmount Park, so that such outings as he proposes would be red-letter days to them.

Details of the plan are being arranged by the Park Commissioners and the Mayor's Recreation Commission.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

Candidates for Broadway

By L. A. Sloper

In the spring the producer's fancy often turns to Boston for his try-outs. Dwight Deere Wiman and Michael Todd are currently tuning up pieces here for New York, and Girvan Higginson has already taken a third one off to Broadway. Mr. Wiman's spectacular musical, "I Married an Angel," and Mr. Todd's romantic comedy, "The Man from Cairo," continue at the Shubert and the Wilbur respectively.

"The Man from Cairo" has the particular interest of reintroducing Joseph Buloff, that Russian Jewish actor whose Zamiano was the chief interest of "To Quito and Back," last fall. Mr. Todd, who had given him his first short-lived part on the English-speaking stage, now brings him out as featured player.

Admirers of Mr. Buloff's Zamiano will not be disappointed in his impersonation of the middle-aged clerk who on 12 nights a year escapes from his commonplace home to seek glamour as a playboy in the night life of Budapest. The fact that the life which seems to him so glamorous is actually as dull as his own existence only adds to the pathos that underlies this amusing comedy, which has been adapted by Dan Goldberg from a French play by Yvan Noë.

It is hardly too much to say that Mr. Buloff brings back to the theater the art of acting, as it was once known. For a generation now men and women have been walking on the stage, speaking their lines in a lifeless monotone and walking off again. It has been bad form to move more than a hand.

♪ ♪ ♪

Buloff acts with his whole body; he uses its resources to elucidate the mental processes of his role. His interpretation partakes somewhat of the nature of dance movement. His communication is made not only by vocal inflection and facial expression, but by the line of the body, the tilt of the head, the drag of a foot or the rotation of an arm. He can shout, he can make faces, he can send his voice through a wide range and give it a flexible dynamic variety. At the same time his posture and the direction and shape of his movements strengthen the conveyance of interest, of pursuit, of defiance, of devotion, of charm, of rebellion, of imagination, of determination.

This Léon Hovart, government clerk, is transmuted one night a month into Istvan, the mysterious stranger who comes from far places to grace the café society of Budapest. On one of these excursions he becomes interested in a girl who is sitting at a neighboring table with her fiancé. Employing tactics which he has observed on his nights out, Léon gets rid of the fiancé and talks to the girl. She, bored and dissatisfied with her life, is attracted by his mystery (he comes from Cairo, he tells her) and by the poetic turn of his conversation.

But when she suggests that they go to a quieter place to talk, he flees in a taxicab. She gets the address he gives. So does her fiancé. Both of them turn up next day at the clerk's drab home, and talk with his sharp-tongued wife. She outraged at the discovery of her husband's errantry, first plays a cat-and-mouse game with him and finally confronts him with the evidence. Eventually, he makes her and the girl and even the fiancé understand, at least in part, the impulse which has moved him, and they all return to bettered relations.

♪ ♪ ♪

Obviously, there is material here for excellent comedic play. Obviously, too, there is much more to it than that, so much that exceptionally difficult problems are posed for actors and director. It is necessary to make a transition from fashionable café to drab livingroom that shall give the full effect of comedy without sacrificing the element of sympathy. It is necessary to give the full flavor to the series of confrontations without slipping over the line into farce. It is necessary to preserve the tenderness of the clerk's fumbling reach for romance without becoming didactic, and to make the audience understand that the aspiration is the aspiration not only of Léon, but of his wife, of his café acquaintances, of the human race in fact. It is the search for beauty, pursued often in the most unlikely places, such as night restaurants, but representative nevertheless of one of the higher needs of man.

It is greatly to the credit of the producer, Mr. Todd, the director, Harry Wagstaff Gribble, and the company that the demands of the play are so nearly met. They had to reconcile two styles of acting, and two worlds of human living. The problem centered of course in the character of Léon. Mr. Buloff had to show this character as sufficiently worldly in the first act to make his acceptance in the café plausible, and yet reveal in him an underlying unease that might prepare the beholder for the revelation of the second act. But then, in Léon's home, there remained the even more difficult task of making us all see that, in spite of the surface absurdity and apparent cheapness of his escapade, it represented actually that human search for beauty of which I have spoken. To an amazing degree this transition was achieved, with the aid also of Helen Chandler as the girl and Viola Roache as the wife. It is probable that with further playing it will be made even smoother.

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Mr. Wiman's new musical is an opulent affair, really a worthy successor in that respect to the old Ziegfeld shows. It has an enormous number of costly settings, and a trick stage that wheels them on and off before your eyes. It has a score by Richard Rodgers, reminiscent of his best vein, and a book by Mr. Rodgers and Lorenz Hart that sadly overburdens the production. It tells the tale of a Viennese banker who married, it appeared, an angel and of the complications that ensued when she lost her wings. It also relies needlessly upon ribaldry for its humor. Vera Zorina as the angel displays more ability as a dancer than as an actress. Dennis King is as romantic as could be expected of a banker. Really the best of the show, apart from the mounting, is its dancing, and particularly that of Charles Walters. Vivienne Segal, Audrey Christie and Walter Slezak are the accomplished comedians.

The third new arrival was a thin little comedy called "Eye on the Sparrow," by Maxwell Selser, which inhabited the Plymouth for a week, and seems unlikely to last longer elsewhere. Catherine Doucet is the star.

Drawing by Art Moger

Helen Chandler and Joseph Buloff
In "The Man From Cairo"

Vera Zorina and Dennis King
In "I Married an Angel"

Middle Western Artists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Detroit, Mich.

Following a time-honored custom, the spring show at the Detroit Institute of Arts represents the work of contemporary American painters; this year, however, the exhibition is limited to Middle Western artists, eight states being represented. While a number of well-known names are absent, such as Thomas Benton, Grant Wood, and John Steuart Curry, this fact can hardly account for the mediocrity of the show as a whole. A few fine works there are, to be sure, but most of the paintings, though revealing a capable and finished technique, seem completely uninspired.

A gem is the small piece by Ruth Grotenrath of the Wisconsin group, "Frightened Horse," a superb study of two horses, a light one against a dark one, making a pleasing if somewhat obvious pattern. "Betty," by Charles Le Clair, portrays a young woman with yellow flesh and blue trousers standing at her easel—bold in the manner of the modern Germans.

From Illinois comes a character study by Ivan Albright, an elderly man painted sympathetically but in rather phosphorescent colors. Julia Thecla contributes a dark surrealist work, "Hand by the Sea," that is widely amusing. There are some adequate landscapes in the Indiana section, notably Lawrence McConaha's "New Paris Elevator" and Donald Mattison's "Storm," in which both human figures and horses suggest a feeling of ominous expectancy.

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Crude, yet with a certain power, is Harry Donald Jones's "Country Gasoline Station," while by way of contrast, William McCloy's tempera painting, "Lost Horizons," with its aged man and woman going about their tasks dejectedly on their unproductive farm, is a study in futility. There is a fine water color, "Glacier Park," brilliant and glistening in effect, by Clayton Henri Staples of Kansas.

A small group of excellent painters represents Michigan (or more exactly the city of Detroit). Zoltan Sepeshy contributes one of his dark and brooding Susquehanna Valley scenes, and Sarkis Sarkisian one of his fine landscapes. There is a powerful landscape with dark house and bridge and red figure for accent, by Charles Culver, and also a mildly surrealist, "Lady with Turban," by Edgar Yaegar, which is very pleasing.

The Institute is also showing a rather comprehensive memorial exhibition of paintings by Myron Barlow, a native of Detroit, who chose to paint in Normandy and is better known in France than in this country. Barlow's works, for the most part intimate impressions of simple people, have a quiet charm. Usually they are of women in ample shawls and white caps, gossiping over the tea cups or in the marketplace. The interiors are severely simple, with a use of light and shade derived from the Dutch masters, though there is in the later works a heightening of the palette and a more scintillating quality.

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At the Society of Arts and Crafts is a group of recent paintings by John Carroll. Mr. Carroll is admittedly an escapist, consistently stating both verbally and in his paintings that the world of fact has no interest for him insofar as art is concerned. A very vigorous person himself, having been a rancher, sailor, and world traveler, his works are the antithesis of his personality, being other-worldly rather than earthy. Mr. Carroll, who is a very skillful and original artist, seems to have a lot of fun painting, and occasionally perhaps has his tongue in his cheek. A few of his rather rare landscapes are included in this show, among them a fine marine, "Maine Coast," with calm water melting into the horizon, gray rocks, and a lonely boat. "My Farm" has a rambling white house, red barn, and solitary white horse. In "White Stallion," a riderless horse is dramatized against a green and black landscape. "Morning Moon" has a Ryder-like quality in its theatric sky.

'Tristan' for Season's Close

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

"Tristan und Isolde," which had introduced Metropolitan Opera for the season, was its farewell offering on the afternoon of April 16. Altogether nine local performances are the season's record for a work once regarded as too esoteric for the general public. What its appeal would be even now without a Melchior and a Flagstad to head the cast is another matter. With their aid "Tristan und Isolde" was the banner opera of 1937-38, outdoing numerically even "Aïda."

A thronged auditorium, tumultuous applause, and innumerable curtain calls at the end were the order of this farewell, which was really a gala matinée, holding the promise of a joyous return. Incidentally, the performance was a very good one. Lauritz Melchior poured forth his great voice without stint in the tremendous outbursts of the third act, and his "Ach, Isolde! Isolde! Wie schön bist du!" was unforgettable. In this act Julius Huehn, the young American baritone, gave gratifying evidence of his progress by the smoothness of his singing and his sympathetic portrayal of Kurwenal's solicitude.

Kirsten Flagstad's Isolde has grown in dramatic expression during her years in New York. She now makes of the Irish princess a really queenly figure, endowed, too, with womanly tenderness. Vocally she is not an Isolde of volcanic utterance, nor does she command anything like such a tonal palette as Olive Fremstad did, for instance. But for technical mastery and the glory of sheer tone her singing is unsurpassed. Karin Branzell as Brangäne and Emanuel List as King Mark contributed carefully considered impersonations, and the orchestra under Artur Bodanzky's direction played with abundant fire and energy—in Act I even a little too much of the latter. However, aside from the poor old scenery and some doubtful lighting, the representation was typical of the high standard the Metropolitan has set for its Wagner.

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On the evening of April 19 the Dessoff Choirs, Paul Boepple conducting, went over to Carnegie Hall to give a concert on a larger scale than has been their custom at the Town Hall. It was also a concert that set before the audience a program of a sort that has become only too rare in New York. First there was Bach's church cantata "Nach dir, Herr, verlanget mich," next Couperin's "Troisième Leçon de Ténèbres," after that one of Handel's Italian duets for women's voices, "Beato in ver chi puo," and finally a Missa Brevis in F by Mozart (K. 192) composed in 1774 when its author was only 18.

The Dessoff Choirs now consist of two groups of mixed voices, the A Cappella Singers and the Motet Singers, and one group of women's voices, the Adesdi Chorus. The assisting artists were Ralph L. Kirkpatrick, harpsichordist; Frank Widdis, organist, and the Philharmonic-Symphony Chamber Orchestra. The vocal solos called for, however, were assigned to the Motet Singers, with better effect than might have been foreseen. The most accomplished singing of the evening, though, was done by that very proficient body the Adesdi Chorus, in Handel's fresh and exquisite duet, which lost nothing by the change from two voices to a small choir.

On the evening of April 21, in Carnegie Hall again, John Barbirolli set before a Philharmonic-Symphony audience a novelty in the shape of the Second Symphony ("Elegiaca") of G. Francesco Malipiero, completed in June, 1936, and introduced to America on Jan. 25, 1937, by the Seattle Symphony Orchestra at Seattle, Basil Cameron conducting. The one-time Italian modernist has written here a work that will disturb nobody with harsh dissonances, but may well discourage listeners by the aridity of many pages. The symphony is cast in the traditional four movements, of which the second, Lento non troppo, is by far the most appealing, even with a pathos that distinctly smacks of Puccini!

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Malipiero himself has disavowed any intention of writing program music in this work, in spite of the words "elegiac" and "elegy." Yet he has explained that it was written "in the anxious and tragic months of the year 1936, a year which was full of sadness," and he further declares that the "fourth and last movement, almost more than the second movement, justifies the character of an elegy." The third movement, he adds, though a scherzo, "has a groundwork of ill-concealed melancholy."

Before the novelty Mr. Barbirolli led a spirited performance of Sinigaglia's gaily chattering Overture to "Le baruffe chiozzotte." After it the concert proceeded with Delius's "Irmelin" Prelude, the orchestral version of the Scherzo from Mendelssohn's Octet for strings, and Stravinsky's "Fire Bird" Suite.

'Idiot's Delight' in London

By Harold Hobson

London

Few plays can ever have opened in London with greater initial popularity than Mr. Robert Sherwood's "Idiot's Delight" at the Apollo. The play was put on with a certain amount of trepidation, for in the past England's response to Mr. Sherwood has been very uncertain. If his adaptation of "Tovarich" was an outstanding success, "Acropolis," which he wrote by himself, lasted for no more than three weeks. Moreover, "Idiot's Delight" is a play about war; and war is a subject of which the British people, in recent months, have had more than enough.

These timid considerations of the management have been completely confounded by the event. "Idiot's Delight" is more popular than the most prosperous musical comedy. Both the moment of presentation and the particular aspect of war with which the piece deals have had something to do with bringing about this fortunate state of affairs. The play was put on immediately after the annexation of Austria, when the possibility of war loomed large in the majority of Londoners' thoughts; and it treats of air raids, which, since we are assured by military experts that the vast citizen armies of 1914-18 will never again be called into being, are the precise terms in which modern war may be expected to make itself felt in Great Britain.

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These things are important, because they enable us somewhat to discount the tremendous effect that "Idiot's Delight" is making at every performance. It is true that the play has scenes of enormous and self-contained power. The last episode of all, when the American actor and the Russian refugee are left alone on the ground floor of the deserted hotel, their wild singing of "Onward Christian Soldiers" drowned by the zoom of aircraft and the crash of bombs, and the stage fitfully lit up by the glare of wandering searchlights, sounds the big drums of drama with considerable authority. At any time it would be impressive. But it is easy to see how much it gains from the particular international circumstances of the moment. One may therefore conclude that Mr. Sherwood has possibly not written quite so great a play as its reception and effect would suggest.

"Idiot's Delight" is, nevertheless, full of strong common sense and excellent entertainment. Its picture of a hotel in the Austrian Tyrol, the air thick with apprehension of approaching cataclysm, is very well drawn; and the figure of the American trouper, baffled and outraged by the incredible folly of European chaos, but ready to give his third-rate song and dance even if the skies crack, is more than satisfying. This part is played with just the right touch of puzzled anger by Mr. Raymond Massey, whom it brings back to the stage after far too long an absence.

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Another straight play that has a little variety entertainment in it is Mr. Walter Hackett's "The Toss of a Coin," now at the Vaudeville Theater. Mr. Hackett has taken a long lease at the Vaudeville, with the intention of presenting there a series of plays featuring his wife, Miss Marion Lorne. Miss Lorne has appeared in about a score of Mr. Hackett's works already. In every one of them she is a fluttering, distressed spinster inextricably mixed up in either crime or revolution, and she always comes out on top, though she rarely understands how she does it. In the present instance the piece moves rather bewilderingly backward and forward between 1904 and 1938, and both a pierhead and a French casino are involved in activities which seem designed to upset the British Empire. Miss Lorne does not really know very much about the things that are going on, but she succeeds in saving civilization in the end. It is all very agreeable, and Mr. Edwin Styles, like Mr. Massey, shows that a straight actor can sometimes do a variety turn with assurance and skill.

Mr. Massey crops up again in "The Drum," the latest London Film production, adapted from a story written by Mr. A. E. W. Mason, and photographed throughout in color. His part is that of a native ruler whose villainy is shown by his attempts to resist the British Empire. In this respect he is like the less desirable characters in "The Toss of a Coin." Like them, too, he is unsuccessful, being foiled by his young nephew, played by Sabu, the Indian boy who first came to the screen in Mr. Robert Flaherty's version of the Kipling story, "Toomai of the Elephants." "The Drum" is full of movement, and is continuously exciting. Much of it was taken on actual location in India, and the great mountain ranges, the defiles and passes, and the bazaars exploit magnificently the scenic possibilities of color photography. This is one of the best British films yet made.

National Symphony Orchestra

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, D. C.

Its eighth season already assured by the recent successful campaign to raise a 1938-39 sustaining fund of $103,000, the National Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Dr. Hans Kindler completed its present season on a triumphant note with concerts in Washington and on tour. Playing under the disadvantage of an ensemble reduced to 72 players (a situation which will be remedied next season when the sustaining fund will make it possible to bring the orchestra back to its full strength), Dr. Kindler succeeded in preserving a vigorous and spirited body of symphonists.

The most ambitious project of the season was the Beethoven Festival arranged for three concerts in December, the final one including a performance of the Ninth Symphony with a local chorus of 250. The Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Symphonies were also presented in this series. Josef Hofmann, appearing as soloist, performed superbly in the G Major Piano Concerto, and Ruggiero Ricci gave a sensitive reading of the Violin Concerto.

Among the 15 symphonies presented during the season were first performances in Washington of Nicolai Berezowsky's First Symphony, conducted by the composer, and Vaughan Williams's "A London Symphony," presented by Dr. Kindler in an illuminating interpretation. Several revivals were of interest, the most important being Mozart's A major Symphony (K. 201), written when the composer was 18 and showing his astonishing mastery of formal details and his resourcefulness in musical expression. Another revival of note was the E minor Symphony of Francesco Manfredini, Italian contemporary of J. S. Bach.

Of American works, Dr. Kindler chose widely and stimulatingly. In addition to the Berezowsky work, the first performance anywhere of an imaginative and tastefully scored work called "A Memory: Nocturne," by Frederick Dvonch, concertmaster of the National Symphony, was given. Other American composers and their works were Robert Braine's Prelude to Act 3 of the opera, "Virginia," and the brief tone-poem of the same composer, "S. O. S."; Deems Taylor's entr'acte music from the ballet suite, "Casanova"; David Van Vactor's Passacaglia and Fugue; Paul White's "Five Miniatures" and Rudolph Ganz's "Animal Pictures," conducted by the composer who was also piano soloist. Also in this group were included three works of Dr. Walter Damrosch, conducted by the composer. They were "An Abraham Lincoln Song," setting of Whitman's poem, "O Captain! My Captain!" for baritone and chorus; three Midshipman's Songs from the opera, "The Man Without a Country," and the arrangement for orchestra and chorus of the Bach chorale-prelude, "Ein' Feste Burg."

Other guest conductors during the season included Antal Dorati, who led the first program in the Beethoven Festival with remarkable success Sir Ernest MacMillan, conductor of the Toronto Symphony, and Richard Hageman.

The Art of Kenneth Morrison

By Jan Gordon

London

Most people, asked how to paint a picture would answer: "Oh, you start with the drawing and then add the color." Nevertheless there is an alternative: you might start with the color and build up to the drawing. The second method is actually that by which the wide world of appearances is seen. We first perceive the general color, for the world, as we know it, is made up of countless juxtapositions and contrasts of different colors, while drawing, as we understand it, is a method of description undertaken only after the perception of color relationship has been unconsciously pushed a long way.

Few realize that this question of whether we start with the line and add the color or whether we start with the color and build up to the drawing is of great importance not only to the artist but also to the spectator. We would not ask a strawberry to be a grape, nor could we expect to appreciate the qualities of the first fruit if we demanded from it the qualities of the second. Equally, in art, the particular flavor that we get from a work is enhanced if the attitude we take toward it is the right one and diminishes if our attitude is wrong. We must ask from it what the artist intended that it should give.

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This introduction to the very interesting exhibition of the works of Kenneth Morrison at the Beaux Arts Gallery is offered because in England the almost instinctive leaning is towards the first mentioned method in art, whereas on the Continent the second method is the more favored, in contemporary work at all events. And though Kenneth Morrison was an Englishman, his outlook on painting—not merely his learned outlook, but, as clearly revealed by his art, his inner sensitivity—was basically that of the Continent. He thus offers us a fine and really characteristic example of one whose prime vision depends on color, into which drawing enters to make the vision coherent and logical. This is not to suggest that Morrison's work is weak in drawing, but it does mean that whereas in much work we delight in the drawing and see the color as an enhancement, here we should concentrate first on the color and enjoy the drawing as the enhancement.

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This fact is what gives to his still-lifes and flower pieces such vigor and vitality. The canvas is first of all wholly comprehended as a rhythmic texture of color. There is no question of first painting the interesting flowers, then getting in the vase and finally doing the background, as one sees in canvas after canvas of flower pieces. The chief thing that strikes one here is the complete and convincing color coherence. Thus the design of "Yellow Tulips," the control of yellow and crimson and other warm hues in "Autumn Flowers," the almost startling objectivity of "Azaleas" and what amounts to a real touch of humor in the pattern of "Through a Paris Window" are all built up on qualities of color out of which the form grows until we apprehend the painted image with that heightened understanding which it is the function of true art to engender.

I think that in these flower pieces Morrison touched his highest point. Though pieces such as "Chapel at Bormes," "The Square, Cawsand," or "Hornstead Mill in Norfolk" have vigor, charm and compositional vitality yet, somehow, one feels that the effort is a shade more, as it were, dispersed. And perhaps his water colors, such as the sonorous "Mistral in Villefranche" or the "Under the Eiffel Tower" with its lovely greens, may suggest that in his oil landscapes he may have been trying to include just a little too much.

One thing Kenneth Morrison's exhibition shows, that to be a fine painter it is not really necessary to strain at a gnat or to swallow a camel; one must only have one's convictions and be able to give them image. But to give them image—ah, that is not easy.

New Tests for the Prix de Rome

By Emile Vuillermoz

Paris

The symphony concerts, always numerous, have exploited of late the classical repertory and given a few premières which made little impression. An incurious public continues to frequent the Beethoven and Wagner festivals and to disperse in all haste the moment there is any sign of offering them a new score. From a purely biological aspect one might assert that lovers or music belong to the ruminating species. It is necessary that they should masticate and remasticate their artistic food in order to digest and assimilate it without discomfort.

The situation is aggravated by the abuse of so-called virtuosity. Our concert organizers concentrate their publicity efforts on some violinist, pianist, singer or dancer whose "number" is inserted into their program. The mass of people imagine that the culminating point of a symphony concert is when a man or a woman comes to the front of the platform and rattles off double chords or plays scales at a terrific speed. In this way a kind of sporting element has been introduced into the audience, of which it is unnecessary to stress the dangers. At present people come to admire the performances of a champion of the bow or of the keyboard, imagining that here one reaches the summits of musical art.

Far be it from me to depreciate the merits of our great virtuosos, but we have arrived at the paradoxical result that the finest interpretation of a symphonic masterpiece passes unnoticed next to some insignificant juggling with a banal concerto.

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This is a serious matter for the future of music. All sociologists will tell you that the abuse of virtuosity which corresponds to an exaggerated taste for theatrical shows is a sign of decadence. We should remember this warning.

Great interest was shown in a lecture by M. Houdret, director of the Belgian Foundation, "Reine-Elisabeth," who came to Paris to enlighten our musicians on the coming Concours Ysaÿe.

He was at variance with certain attitudes taken by our professionals and critics. Does not the increasing vulgarization of international competition favor this abuse of "solisme," the dangers of which I have just described? On the other hand, the last Concours Ysaÿe proved that in order to triumph in a competition of that kind, sporting methods were the only effective ones. By priming a team of magnificently trained young violinists on the model of a racing stable and for over a year, subjecting them to intensive culture at the expense of the State, which made itself responsible for their material well-being in addition to free lessons from the finest masters, Russia had no difficulty in beating all other nations.

But need we follow that path? No free country could subscribe to a form of centralization that takes no account of the rights of independent people. Here, for instance, one would never agree to the State having the right to choose to the exclusion of everyone else, an official group of competitors for the defense of our national colors. Only totalitarian states can impose such dictatorial methods on their subjects.

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At these international competitions one is sometimes faced with the difficulty of turning down talented competitors. A young virtuoso, having made a brilliant start in his career, saw his future completely ruined as he was put into a humiliatingly low class after one of these contests.

M. Houdret has come to give an answer to all these objections and reveal the new conditions under which the future tests of the Concours Ysaÿe are to take place.

It was on the authority of the founder of the prize that the organizers undertook to make these changes. Ysaÿe decided that the competitions at the Conservatoire were of no practical value. With great wisdom he contemplated substituting a "Prix de Rome de la Virtuosité" for the too numerous awards which give rise to so many disappointments. He believed that only those contestants should be crowned with laurels who possess an exceptional combination of rare and essential qualities. A great virtuoso should be a complete artist. Instead of judging a competitor on the strength of a single bravura piece in which, by dint of patience, he might appear brilliant and so delude the adjudicators, one should demand that the candidate present 10 or 20 big concertos from which the arbiters could choose at random. Besides this, the aspirant would have to undergo examinations on musical history, theory and even harmony. Finally, as the most important point, the isolated candidate is to be faced with an unpublished concerto which, without the help of any professor, he must study alone and forthwith play before the jury.

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Such a combination of tests must obviously satisfy both logic and reason. We know of too many young people who have carried off their first prize with one carefully prepared piece and then found themselves incapable of holding their own in musical life. While reducing the number of laureates, the Prix de Rome for virtuosity will assure a thoroughly efficient selection. Thus the competitions will escape the dangers of the sporting methods which actually tend to distort their meaning.

Chabrier's delightful "Education Manquée" and Gounod's "Le Médecin Malgré Lui" are once more incorporated into the répertoire of the Opéra-Comique. Musically, these two works preserve a grace, a youthfulness and elegance that are quite inimitable. One listened with rapture to these scores. But as usual, lyrical artists have little gift for comedy and they make the text appear tiresomely ponderous. It will be for this reason alone if these two little masterpieces cease to appear on the bills.

Euripides to Maugham

By Arthur Pollock

New York

Though Somerset Maugham writes with a magical facility and to be witty is easy for him, his facility is more than surface cleverness and his wit has more behind it than a desire to make people laugh. It is quite natural, then, that such a play of his as "The Circle" can be revived after a decade and a half and be found still to have marrow in it and amusement that has not aged. It is a consideration of the concerns of men and women who live now as well as of those alive on the day it was written.

William A. Brady revives it fondly at the Playhouse, with Grace George, his wife, playing the role in which Mrs. Leslie Carter appeared at the time of the play's first appearance here. Tallulah Bankhead, an actress very definitely of the present, plays the young wife who is perplexed by the problem of whether to rely on her heart or her head. So impulsive a person as Miss Bankhead might not have been expected to be at her best in the role of a young woman of such indecision, but it just happens that Miss Bankhead has never been better.

If Grace George brings back no recollections of Mrs. Leslie Carter, the fact is of small importance. Miss George is fragile and dainty. It is difficult for her to suggest a woman ruined by the life she has led as a result of running away with her husband's best friend some 30 years before and squabbling uneasily with him ever since while enduring ostracism in odd, secluded corners of Europe. But she can indicate this woman, once charming, as life has shaped her, vain, grasping at little things to comfort her through her vanity, a useless, futile, fragile relic of a woman. Miss George has lost not the least bit of her skill and she plays with the eagerness and energy of a colt.

Miss Bankhead has been inspired by the simplicity of the writing to give over the flip and the purely decorative tricks she so often seeks refuge in and to play with honest feeling. She is beautiful and there is at last beauty in her playing instead of attractive fireworks. Dennis Hoey plays understandingly in the role John Drew once filled, Cecil Humphreys makes an effective contrast as the untouched though deserted husband of years ago, and Bramwell Fletcher conducts himself with admirable efficiency as the young husband now on the point of taking up the same trail.

Mr. Maugham's play is a beautiful example of economy in writing. Every line has its place and serves its many purposes. And the ease of the writing, the grace in the author's moving about of his characters, the marvelous timing are a source of endless admiration. Too many of our playwrights at the moment seem fumblers by comparison, wasters of words, young men eager to say something significant but unable to speak simply and with wisdom or to see clearly what there is to be said.

At the St. James Theater the WPA is presenting a play its production board, aided by Prof. Philip H. Davis of Vassar, has pieced together from the writings of Homer and Euripides. "Trojan Incident," it is called, and the situation is that of the women of Troy after Odysseus has put the Trojan horse to good use and taken the city. Much is said in trite language of the futility of war and the trickery that brings it on. As words and story "Trojan Incident" has no importance whatever. All it has to say has been said far better before this. And yet as a production it is of first-rate interest.

The Federal Theater is unable to do all it hoped to in the production, but it brings singers and dancers together with actors and boldly breaks ground that can be tilled more profitably later. Tamiris, in the role of Cassandra, does what a dancer can. And what a dancer can do in this instance, though it perhaps does not flow smoothly into the rhythm of the drama, has a striking effect. Not only does she dance herself but she has about her a group of girls who dance as if their lives depended upon it, and dance, too, with a stirring and beautiful virility.

The hopeful thing about the Federal Theater is that it will try anything. It takes its place among the leaders in the theater today.

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Lecture on Christian Science by Charles V. Winn, C. S. B.

Charles V. Winn, C. S. B., of Pasadena, California, a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled "Christian Science: The Revelation of Abundant Life," last evening under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the church edifice.

The lecturer was introduced by Miss Florence S. Middaugh, C. S., Second Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

Friends:

It is with much pleasure that I welcome you here this evening.

One of the greatest joys of our human experience is the privilege of giving. Christ Jesus recognized and exercised this privilege more than anyone the world has ever known. His way of giving, however, mankind largely rejected because they were not spiritually minded enough to comprehend its significance.

Jesus taught that the source of all good is God, and that God gives abundantly to His children, and that in order to give of this good to another, one must first be willing and ready to receive from his heavenly Father.

Christian Science is teaching us how to receive this good and to share it with our fellow man. Mary Baker Eddy, its Discoverer and Founder, was more receptive and able to receive the gifts of God than anyone in this age, and she in turn claimed the joy of giving it to the world.

Among the many provisions which she made for the purpose of reaching those who seek an understanding of this truth, was the establishment of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, whose members travel to every part of the globe with a message of assurance and comfort.

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

Let me ask you to go back in thought over a long lapse of centuries and contemplate one of the most dramatic scenes in history. It occurred during the ministry of our Way-shower, Jesus the Christ. As he went about doing his beneficent works among men our Master came upon a man who had been blind from his birth. With that sublime compassion and unfailing tenderness with which he was endowed, and relying on that ever-present power of God by means of which he did his mighty works, he restored the man's sight. One would naturally suppose that those who saw this beneficent result accomplished would rejoice and be glad, but the carnal mind, even as it does today, began to question Jesus' authority to perform such mighty works. In justification of his actions and in explanation of his glorious mission he uttered those sublime words which for all time explained the reason for his coming and the purpose of his loving ministry: "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly."

With such a tangible proof before them as the blind man's healing, what hopes this ringing declaration of Truth must have aroused! What courage it must have inspired! How faith must have increased in God's healing presence! To those who for so long had been feeding on the dry husks of doctrines, rites, and ceremonies, what a source of encouragement it must have been to witness an incontrovertible proof of a living, divine afflatus which would bring into evidence that fullness of Life divine which could and would destroy all human ills. Christian Science has come to this age to acquaint humanity intelligently with this same ever-abundant divine Life. It is saying to every humble seeker for good: I am come that you might have life and that you might have it in all its fullness and unfailing grandeur.

God Is Life

The Psalmist sang, "Thou wilt shew me the path of life: in thy presence is fulness of joy; at thy right hand there are pleasures for evermore." What is this path which leads to the fullness and richness of life? Jesus, our great Master, revealed it for all time when he declared, "And this is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." To know God, then, is life eternal—that abundant life where limitation, disease, and mortality are unknown. To gain the unlimited and affluent sense of life is the great privilege of everyone and leads to that fullness of joy which is man's true heritage. To reach the high goal we must understand the great fact that life is purely and entirely spiritual. The human mind, unenlightened by divine facts, has very largely thought of life as material, organic, mortal, and finite. It has conceived of life largely in terms of physical processes, mortal events, or material conditions. And yet, upon careful thought and close analysis, we can readily see that human life is mortally mental and not corporeal. In speaking of "my life," "his life," or "her life" to what do we refer? Do we not have in mind what one thinks, what he knows, that of which he is conscious? Such phrases as, "He leads a very peaceful life," "He has a very happy life," "His was a very useful life," show us conclusively that we frequently think of life entirely apart from bodily conditions or the physical concept of it. In thinking back over some of the beautiful experiences which have come into our lives, the surrounding conditions and attendant circumstances have largely faded from memory, but the love and graciousness expressed linger on and on. Sometimes the human events do not readily recur to thought, but the kindness which shaped the events is never forgotten. We may know very little about the material conditions or personal habits of someone and yet, as we observe his kindly deeds and noble acts, we think of him in the words of our immortal Shakespeare, "He hath a daily beauty in his life." What a beautiful thing to be said of anyone!

True Life Is Spiritual

Since human life is humanly mental or a process of human thinking, then true life is wholly spiritual, or the expression of divine thinking. We learn in Christian Science that God is divine, eternal, unchanging Truth. Since to know God is life eternal, then real life is a knowledge of divine facts or the ideas of Truth. God is also infinite, boundless, and unchanging good; then real life is unchangeably and infinitely good. God is infinite good and is infinitely manifested; then life is bounteous, unrestricted, and free. God is infinite Spirit. Since God is Life and Spirit, then true life is spiritual, holy, right, and true: it is not evil, but good; not wrong, but right; not mortal, but immortal; not material, but supersensible. Since God is good and Life, the only life there is, is a good life. God is Life and God is Mind. Mind expresses itself in true ideas or divine concepts. The only true ideas are ideas of Life. We used to think that each one had a life of his own, separate from God, but we have learned in Christian Science that since God is Life and infinite, there is one infinite Life manifested through all creation and that God's creation is Life-expressing and Life-manifesting. Since God is Life and infinite Love, then true life is the manifestation of Love. God's love is expressing, surrounding, and protecting every form of life. Every idea of God is held securely in His tender care and all-enfolding love.

The Mission Of Jesus

In the light of the foregoing facts, how easy it is to understand the true purport of Jesus' ministry! His every thought, act, word, and deed was for the purpose of bringing into barren and unhappy lives that life more abundant, that fullness of joy, that abiding peace of God which would enrich human experience with all-satisfying good. He was bringing to the consciousness of mankind that true knowledge of God which meets the deepest human need here and now. His purpose was to teach and demonstrate that understanding of eternal life which enables humanity to attain the divine mastery of evil, making it possible for them to experience a life of holiness and sinless joy. His mighty works were object lessons on how to achieve and retain that richness of life, that affluence of good, that perfect health, that freedom from sin which are the inevitable fruits which result from a right understanding of God as Life, and its demonstration.

God or Life Is Ever Present

One of the cardinal teachings of our great Master, which Christian Science strongly emphasizes, is the ever-presence of God. When Jesus sent his disciples out to heal and teach, he said, "And as ye go, preach, saying, The kingdom of heaven is at hand." We have always thought of heaven as a place where life reigns supreme and where death never comes. Since the kingdom of heaven is at hand and God is ever present, then Life and its perfect expression is always present. Since life eternal consists in knowing God and Jesus Christ whom He has sent, then eternal life is not a future state, but a divine understanding, here and now. The opportunity to have that life more abundant, to know the divine facts of being, is not dependent upon time. Good is ever present, and to know and understand good is an ever-present possibility. That life more abundant is never postponed. It is here and now to be enjoyed and appropriated.

How beautifully Jesus proved this in the case of the woman who was bowed together and could not even lift herself up! The Biblical account tells us that she had been in that condition eighteen years. Jesus knew that such a condition was not the work of God—that it was utterly contrary to the perfect law of Life, God. He knew that this woman was lawfully entitled to express the fullness of life, the perfection of life, the normality of life. No one could have a normal, useful, or successful human experience while laboring under such a handicap as this woman was laboring under. Jesus knew that divine life, perfect life, God-bestowed life was right there where imperfection seemed to be, and that nothing could repress its perfect manifestation and full expression. He not only restored her, but fully explained the reason for her difficulty and why it was overcome. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy (p. 579), we find Abraham defined as follows: "Fidelity; faith in the divine Life and in the eternal Principle of being." Jesus said that this woman was a daughter of Abraham and that Satan had bound her. The word "Satan," in its original meaning, signifies one who falsely accuses; a lying spirit. This woman was a child of God, and her natural status was one of faith in divine Life and the eternal Principle of being. When this fact was discovered, the lying belief that she was imperfect, abnormal, and infirm was destroyed by the eternal truth and she went free. The divine fact had replaced the falsehood—the eternal truth, the temporal dream.

God is infinite Life, ever present and fully manifested. Time has nothing to do with it. The belief that this woman's difficulty had seemed to cover a period of eighteen years was powerless and impotent to delay or defer the divinely adequate manifestation of infinite good and irrepressible life. Man is the expression of God, the child of Life, the heir of immortality. God is expressing in His creation everything that is essential or requisite to true, harmonious being. St. Paul says, "Your life is hid with Christ in God;" hence man's life is always associated with completeness, not incompleteness; perfection, not imperfection; fullness, not inadequacy; continuity, not cessation. Man is in the realm of Life, where that life more abundant reigns supreme.

Christian Science Is Demonstrable

Christian Science not only declares these great facts as a beautiful ideal, but as demonstrable verities. Most of the adherents of Christian Science are those who at one time were skeptical of its rightness and many were openly antagonistic. What has brought about such a beneficent change but unassailable proofs that it does bring into human experience that life more abundant which heals quickly, wholly, and permanently. There was a lady who was born blind in one eye. Her parents did everything humanly possible to correct this condition, but without success. Many years after she had reached maturity she became a student of Christian Science. One day, while calling on some friends, she remarked that she hoped nothing untoward would happen to her good eye. One of her friends replied, "Do you not know that you are the perfect child of God?" A physical difficulty from which she had been suffering disappeared very quickly, but she thought nothing about the blindness. Some time later she started on a motor trip and one day, while driving through the country, she discovered that her sight had been perfectly restored. Now what had happened? There was no more of good or life there than there always had been. This woman was simply awakened to an understanding of true life and its faculties in all their perfection, completeness, and eternality.

Every healing in Christian Science, thousands of which are taking place daily, is an irresistible proof of that life more abundant, that clear perception of boundless good which our Father-Mother God has bestowed on all His creation. Not one least form of true life, not one particle of good, not one least manifestation of Love is ever absent, unobtainable, or unavailable. God is Life, and His creation expresses His completeness and perfection. What is disease but a belief that something essential to life is absent or lacking? God's creation is not deficient in anything, but expresses the fullness of health and harmony. As we perceive this great truth we gain a released sense of life, an unfettered consciousness of life—that life more abundant. This true Christian healing does more than merely remove bodily discomfort; it enables us to live courageously and fearlessly. It destroys physical ills in order that we may be useful and of service. It takes away the burdens of human experience and replaces them with life's joys and triumphs.

During the late war my wife and I were given the privilege of ministering to the boys in a large army camp. In that camp was a boy who had been shot in the foot, and as a result tuberculosis of the bone had set in. After medical skill had entirely failed in its efforts to relieve him, he sought help in Christian Science. The result was a perfect healing and we have in our possession a photograph showing a full and complete restoration. Christian Science healing in this instance did far more than merely restore him to physical soundness; it equipped him to go out into life to perform his mission there unhandicapped and unfettered. We learn in the Christian Science textbook (Science and Health, p. 481) that "God's being is infinity, freedom, harmony, and boundless bliss." As the child of God, man expresses God's nature and character. God and man are inseparable, so man's life is forever united to "infinity, freedom, harmony, and boundless bliss." The fetters of false beliefs cannot limit this man, for his life comes from an unlimited source—God, Himself. The apostle tells us that the "gift of God is eternal life." God's gifts are perfect gifts and cannot become imperfect, impaired, inadequate, or ungodlike.

True Life Is One of Endless Opportunity

As we understand God aright, as we perceive the eternality of life, as we gain a clearer sense of that life more abundant, then we learn that true life is one of endless opportunity and unlimited achievement. So much of human experience is spent in vain regret over what might have been, or so-called "lost opportunities." In the realm of Truth, Life and its infinite possibilities are always at hand. Good is ever present, only awaiting our appropriation and enjoyment of it. Opportunity is never lost; the ability to lay hold upon good is never forfeited. No doubt the human verdict had been passed that the condition of the woman who was bowed together for eighteen years was hopeless. Jesus saw at once that it was her divine and inalienable privilege, yea, her God-bestowed right, to manifest at once normal and harmonious conditions. It is never too late to have that life more abundant which the Father has freely bestowed on all His children. True life is that which knows and reflects God, and the opportunity to know God aright is never withdrawn. The true way of life ever leads to higher attainments and greater achievements. The "path of the just is as the shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day." He who follows the light of Truth, the way of holiness, the path of righteousness, forever obtains a finer, nobler, and better life.

Christian Science declares and demonstrates that disease is no part of Life, but is entirely extraneous to it. We read in the first chapter of Genesis that "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." Since God is Life and the only creator, His creation is a creation of Life and its manifestation. God saw and sees His creation as embracing every form of true life. If any form of life were lacking, God's work would not and could not express completeness. St. John tells us that "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. . . . In him was life; and the life was the light of men." Disease never adds any form of good nor in any way promotes life. On the contrary, disease seems to impair life, to interfere with its normal activity. Jesus treated disease as an impostor or intruder that would try to rob man of his rightful heritage—that life more abundant. He cast out these enemies of man and replaced them with health and harmony. Jesus knew that disease never contributes anything to life; on the contrary, if it is not overcome it leads to death. Surely that which leads to death could not have any element of life.

Death and Disease Are No Part of Life

Death is the result of an ignorance of Life, so it is utterly foreign to life. Disease and death are the supposed absence of Life, but Life, God, is ever present; therefore disease and death are mere negations, devoid of truth and divine reality. Almost every form of the healing art, outside of Christian Science, works from the negative standpoint in its efforts to effect a cure. It is no wonder that such efforts are for the most part unsuccessful and that a very large percentage of diseases are considered incurable. The word "incurable" has been defined as "not admitting of remedy," and "remedy" as "that which corrects an evil of any kind." There is not, and never will be, any incurable disease—a fact which Christian Science is repeatedly proving. Where there seems to be a failure, the proper remedy has not been applied with sufficient understanding. Christian Science gives us the unfailing remedy—that true knowledge of God which acquaints us with life eternal. It shows us how to dwell in thought upon health, not disease; harmony, not discord; perfection, not imperfection—on that which is right, not that which is wrong. As we gain the true knowledge of God; as we cognize that which is real and true; as divine facts fill our consciousness to the exclusion of disease and wrong, the words of the Scriptures are renewedly fulfilled in that life more abundant, "That thy way may be known upon earth, thy saving health among all nations."

The beneficent results of this true knowing, this positive thinking, were most beautifully demonstrated in the case of a friend of mine who had been suffering from an obstinate case of stomach trouble. He had consulted over thirty physicians, but without obtaining relief. He then secured some medical books and began to study his own case. He finally turned to Christian Science and in a few days was perfectly healed. What he needed was spiritual enlightenment and when the light of truth revealed to him that life more abundant he was restored to harmony, peace, and health. We are inhabitants of the realm of Life, where health is ever present and where disease never comes. In speaking of wisdom, the wise man said, "She is a tree of life to them that lay hold upon her: and happy is every one that retaineth her." As we lay hold upon infinite good and the ideas of good, unchanging Truth and the ideas of Truth, Spirit and its perfect ideas, the glory of God's perfect creation unfolds to our awakened vision. We cannot study astronomy in a cave; we cannot find beauty in ugliness; we cannot find the harmonious in the discordant.

God Is Unlimited

As we know God as He really is, infinite good, boundless Love, eternal Life, limitations disappear, handicaps are removed and life more abundant is made manifest. True life is true knowing—knowing God; and since all ideas proceed from God, infinite Truth, man's life is no more limited than God is limited. It is never fettered or finite, but infinite. We read in Job, "The Spirit of God hath made me, and the breath of the Almighty hath given me life." Life does not proceed from matter, is not limited by matter, and is not restricted by matter. The only seeming limitations are due to our narrow and finite sense of life. God is infinite good, and as we grasp this fact we see that life cannot be repressed nor its manifestations restricted. Activity is an element of life and cannot be restrained. Joy is an element of life and cannot be repressed. Peace is an element of life and cannot be curtailed. Goodness is an element of life and is not and cannot be circumscribed. Life and its infinite capacities, its unbounded capabilities, its endless opportunities, its feterless freedom are here and now to be enjoyed by everyone.

In the Christian Science textbook we learn that "the fetters of man's finite capacity are forged by the illusion that he lives in body instead of in Soul, in matter instead of in Spirit" (Science and Health, p. 223). The breath of the Almighty, infinite good, has given man life, governs his life, maintains his life, and protects his life. It is now generally agreed by the most advanced natural scientists that matter is only a mental concept. The body, then, must be only a mental concept. The person who thinks he lives in a material body is living in a material concept of body. As he sees or cognizes the eternal fact that man really lives in Soul, not body, in the consciousness of limitless good, not finite evil, his fetters are broken, the yoke is taken away, and he goes free. There is nothing in true life, nothing in Soul, which can hold man in bondage. The breath of the Almighty hath given to man the freedom of life, the abundance of life, the illimitability of life, the glory of life—life eternal and unconfined. The Bible tells us that "in him we live, and move, and have our being." Man lives in God, where every form of good is expressed and where evil is never expressed.

Life Is Not In the Body

The individual life which expresses God manifests true ideas, noble qualities, and holy thinking. Those qualities are not confined to a material body. Is honesty encased in a mortal body? Is kindliness restricted to a human embodiment? Can justice be confined in matter? Decidedly, No! All true spiritual qualities are independent of and wholly apart from material or bodily conditions. To be sure, we can express those qualities in our human experience, but they do not proceed from matter, they are not involved in matter and cannot be limited by matter. The Bible tells us, He "is thy life, and the length of thy days." Man lives because God lives. God is the very infinitude of Life and good. This infinity of good is expressed through man. Man has access to all the ideas of Life. The real man expresses or reflects eternal Life, limitless Soul, boundless Love. Could God limit man's life to a mortal body and hedge him about with finiteness, mortal boundaries, and restrictive hindrances?

As we gain this true understanding of life, this enjoyment of life more abundant, this clear perception of Life in God, not in the body, then we attain a mastery of the body which is priceless. Jesus, our great Exemplar, did not ignore the human body, but restored it to its normal functions and harmony. He even called Lazarus back from the tomb and restored his body to its rightful activity. As we understand true life as it really is, as God created it, infinite good, that uplifted state of consciousness inevitably manifests itself as a better sense of body. Our thinking is not in our body, but our body is in our thinking, and as we express more of the qualities of true life, namely, purity, goodness, and sinlessness, our body is embraced in our uplifted consciousness and manifests more of true harmony.

God's Plan

Jesus came that we might have life and that we might have it "more abundantly." He came to do the will of the Father, and His loving will is always manifested as abiding health, perfect action, continuous bliss. The endless round of harmonious being is God's plan for all His creation. Anything that would attempt to interfere with that plan, that divine provision of joyous, healthful, and perfect life, is baseless and powerless. In Revelation we read, "And he shewed me a pure river of water of life, clear as crystal, proceeding out of the throne of God and of the Lamb." The streams that flow from the fount of infinite Love are pure streams, life-giving streams, whose healing waters are for all. Even the most parched and barren lives bear abundant fruitage whenever these streams touch human consciousness. They sweep away the accumulations of error, for the power of omnipotence is behind them. A lady was suffering from an abnormal growth. One day, when working on her problem, she began to ask herself what this condition was, that is, from a strictly material viewpoint. The answer came that it seemed to be an accumulation of matter. She then began to take a mental inventory to find out what false belief she had been accumulating in her thinking. As, one by one, many false beliefs were uncovered which had been harbored in her thought and these erroneous concepts were cast out by the true ideas of Life and Truth, her trouble was entirely overcome.

Good Is Universal

As we allow the streams of good to flow freely through our consciousness they not only bless us, but many, many others as well. Let us suppose a man had a very valuable parcel of land on which he grew abundant crops. His land was irrigated by a lovely creek which not only served him, but the land of a number of others as well, thus allowing many to share in its benefits. Suppose one day selfishness crept in and the man decided to dam up the stream in order to keep all the water for his own benefit. What would be the result? The stream would become stagnant, stale, and insipid. As we gain that life more abundant we become sharers, not absorbers; reflectors, not holders-on. What a beautiful example we have of the sharing of more abundant life and its healing power in the case of the healing of the lame man at the "Beautiful gate of the temple"! You recall how the infirm man lay daily at the temple gate to ask alms of passers-by. Peter and John had gone up to the temple to pray, to commune with God in order to gain a clearer understanding of the Life divine. As they were about to enter into the temple the lame man asked an alms. Little did he realize the unspeakable blessing which he was about to receive. As Peter looked upon him he saw through the mist of mortal belief, the false sense of life and its seeming imperfections, to the real and true. Then followed that remarkable declaration, "Silver and gold have I none; but such as I have give I thee: In the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth rise up and walk"—and behold the result! This unfortunate man whose life had been cramped, narrow and limited by his seeming affliction "stood, and walked, and entered with them into the temple, walking, and leaping, and praising God." Peter's gift of life more abundant, that understanding of infinite good and its perfect manifestations, far transcended the highest earthly gift which he could have bestowed upon the man. Peter revealed to him his real self as a perfect child of God.

The word "temple," in its original meaning, signified "a most holy place," and in the Christian Science textbook "temple" is defined as "the idea of Life . . .; the shrine of Love" (Science and Health, p. 595). We may not have much to give in a material way, but as we reflect the rich graces of Spirit, the loveliness of Soul, the graciousness of Love, we help many others, many of our fellow pilgrims, to leave their false sense of life and enter God's temple, the true "idea of Life," the "shrine of Love." As they enter there, their diseases are healed, the deformed are made whole, the dying are raised to life and health—yea, to that life more abundant.

God's Man Is the Only Man

As we enter into the temple of true consciousness, real life, we see the real man, God's man, the only man there is. There are not two men: one material, the other spiritual; one living, the other dying; one a sinner and one a saint. There is only one, who expresses and represents the one creator, God. Since man is the representative or likeness of God, he expresses God fully and completely. The true man reflects the truthfulness of Truth, the loveliness of Love, the goodness of God. This man is God-created, God-governed, God-protected, and God-guided. As we identify ourselves with this real man we gain our true, divine selfhood, the only begotten of the Father. In the Christian Science textbook we learn that the "sinless joy, the perfect harmony and immortality of Life, possessing unlimited divine beauty and goodness without a single bodily pleasure or pain,—constitutes the only veritable, indestructible man, whose being is spiritual" (Science and Health, p. 76). We all know that the earth is round and yet there are only two men on record who have actually seen the curvature of the earth. Why? Because they are the only ones who have risen high enough above the earth to see its actual shape. The eternal verities of God do not change; we only see more of them. The unlimited divine beauty and goodness of man are forever expressed by the children of God.

This true view of man brings into human experience that richness of life, that fullness of life, that life more abundant. The Bible tells us, "He that hath the Son hath life; and he that hath not the Son of God hath not life." As we recognize our divine sonship we live truly, nobly, unselfishly, and grandly. Our lives become expansive, broad, joyous, and elastic. We see things in their right proportion. We look for the real man, the true selfhood of everyone, the true man of God's creating. Thus we behold the man who expresses eternal Life, who embodies eternal Truth, who manifests the majesty of good, the glory of Soul. "He that hath the Son hath life;" he dwells in the realm of Life, the jurisdiction of Life. We live in our thinking, we dwell in consciousness, and as we are conscious of the real man and his divine sonship we are in the kingdom of Life. The only creation there is, is the creation of Life; for God, who is infinite Life, could not create a universe wholly unlike Himself, subject to dissolution and death. Jesus, in referring to his real self, declared his divine sonship in those sublime words when he spoke of himself as "the Son of man which is in heaven." Man is in God's presence; he is in the presence of Life, harmonious life, fearless life, courageous life—that life more abundant.

How We Enter Into True Life

The human sense of things would try to make us believe that we are in a world of disaster, misfortune, chance, poverty, disease, danger, and death, but we are not. We are in heaven, the domain of infinite good, the kingdom of joyous and deathless life, the affluence of life, the allness of life. The seeming creation of sin, suffering, sorrow, and discord is only an unreal shadow, without actuality or verity. How do we enter into the kingdom of Life? By seeing who we are and what we are. In our true or spiritual selfhood we are the children of God, the heirs of Life, the immortal ideas of infinite Mind. We are celestial inhabitants of God's kingdom, the realm of the real, the heaven of Soul. No material change ushers us into God's presence, but a change of consciousness from sin to holiness and good. I once lived near a lake which was quite shallow for a considerable distance from shore. By reason of the shallow water storms quite frequently caused rough water. A man lived on the shore of the lake who owned a speed-boat with which he assisted many persons to safety. One night he heard cries of distress out on the lake from a man who thought he was in great danger. He immediately went to the rescue of this man, whose motor, it seems, had refused to work, so that disaster seemed imminent. The resultant fear was very great. When the rescuer reached the man in distress he explained to him that at that point the water was very shallow and that he could easily have stepped out of the boat and waded ashore without the least difficulty. The fearful man thought he was in the realm of danger, but as a matter of fact he was safe all the time. What he really needed was enlightenment or knowledge. The man of God's creating abides in good; he is safe in good; he is always in contact with good. Christian Science tells us to stand up mentally, to rise spiritually, to dwell consciously in true life, the life divine.

Life Is All-Powerful

As we lay hold upon that life more abundant, that true spiritual consciousness of life, we gain the power of life, the dominion of life, the true strength of life. In the Bible we read, "The Lord is the strength of my life," and in Hebrews we are told that Jesus the Christ was "made, not after the law of a carnal commandment, but after the power of an endless life." What is it that seems to render our human sense of life weak, infirm, and insecure but the belief that life is mortal, material, limited, and finite? When God gave man dominion over all the earth, he endowed him with the divine ability to express Life in all its amplitude, fullness, and strength. He equipped man with the capacity to reflect his Maker, the supreme power of the universe. Power is not in man, but is manifested through man. As the Psalmist so clearly states it, "It is God that girdeth me with strength, and maketh my way perfect." God is Life, supreme and omnipotent, and this supreme and all-powerful Life is reflected through man. If man did not reflect dominion he would not be God's image and likeness; he would be an imperfect likeness. Perfection could not manifest itself in imperfection; strength cannot express weakness. The only man whom God could create, who would properly represent Him, would be a powerful man, a strong man, a successful man, a man created after the power of an endless life. Man is endowed with power from on high to express every quality of Life.

Every quality of Life proceeds from God, infinite Life; hence it has omnipotence behind it. He "giveth to all life, and breath, and all things," the apostle declared, and as we express the true qualities of Life we are at one with the source of all life, God Himself. We have allied ourselves with the supreme power of the universe. Just think of the millions of homes that today are being supplied with light, heat, and power by electric current generated by means of water power! This power of falling water has been there for centuries, but only after the streams have been properly harnessed has it been made available to mankind. The power did not have to be brought into being; it only had to be appropriated. As we understand God aright, do His will, live as He would have us live, God's power is always working with us and for us. "God is the strength of my heart, and my portion for ever." The power of good is manifested through goodness, the energies of Spirit through spirituality, the vitality of Truth through truthfulness.

True Life Is One of Service

He who would have that life more abundant; he who would gain the fullness of life, the true greatness of life, the power of an endless life, can gain it in no better way than through a life of love and service. Love lived and exemplified begets an expansive life, an unhampered life, whose joys are unfading, whose success is unfailing. Love is energizing, invigorating, and vitalizing. How easy it is to see that life and love are synonymous! Love always promotes life, inculcates health, fosters ability, obviates friction, precludes failure and destroys fear. The path to eternal life is the path of love, for the way of love is always the way of overcoming. Love is constructive, not destructive; uplifting, not tearing down; confident, not fearful; co-operative, not frictional. Love has no destructive element; hence it never destroys life, impairs life, nor restricts life. A loving life, a kindly life, is a life unafraid, a courageous life, a dauntless life. Every time we express a loving thought, a helpful thought, a constructive thought, we are partaking more of that life divine, that life more abundant, that life which is one with the Father. It is then that a mortal, narrow, and finite sense of life as material, evil, and limited fades away as an earthly dream. As the poet has so beautifully and clearly expressed it:

We live in deeds, not years; . . .
In feelings, not in figures on a dial.
We should count time by heart-throbs. He most lives
Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best.

—Philip James Bailey

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

We often wonder how the aviator, flying through the dark, cold, sleet, rain, fog, and storm keeps straight to the course. It is because he is guided by a radio beam, and as long as he is on the course he hears a certain sound. When he deviates from the course, he gets a warning signal which quickly calls him back to the right path. Through her [illegible] less la[illegible] and m[illegible] Baker [illegible] "guidi[illegible] house, [illegible] stand [illegible] shower, [illegible] Jesus. How grateful we should be to Mrs. Eddy, whose teachings have done so much to bring into human experience that life more abundant! Even in her youth her constant aim was to help others to a better and truer sense of life. Although severely handicapped by physical ills, poverty, and adverse circumstances, she pressed bravely on. Finally, at a time when death seemed imminent, she caught the vision of that great law of being which she has aptly denominated "the resuscitating law of Life" (Science and Health, p. 180). As a result she began to experience that life more abundant, a life of service and usefulness. She gave the understanding of this law of life and love to the world in her immortal textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," and, as a result, thousands upon thousands of people have been restored to life, health, and activity. No one could have a more priceless treasure than this textbook, which, when studied in connection with the Holy Bible, brings that greatest of all gifts, the understanding of Life divine, whose peace is unending, whose glory is abiding. Nothing can more surely enrich our lives than an unswerving loyalty to and reverence for her who has shown us the way to that life more abundant, a life of sinless joy. As we follow her precepts with love and gratitude we find our comfort and peace in

The freer step, the fuller breath,
The wide horizon's grander view;
The sense of Life that knows no death,—
The Life that maketh all things new.

—(Hymn 218—Christian Science Hymnal.)

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Swedish Travel Information Bureau

MANY cities of Sweden are this year celebrating the Tercentenary of the arrival in America of the first Swedish colonists. From a nucleus of about 100 persons who settled in Delaware in 1638, the Swedish-American population of the United States has grown to 3,000,000.

In commemoration of the band of settlers that landed from the Swedish warship "Kalmar Nyckel" and the "Fogel Grip" 300 years ago, the people of Sweden, under the auspices of their government, are observing the Tercentenary with ceremonies and festivals, making this a particularly advantageous year to visit the beautiful Scandinavian country.

Gothenburg—from whence the original colonists sailed—Stockholm, and other places of historic and contemporary interest—Kalmar, the Gota Canal—ancient castles, walled cities—pine forests, bathing beaches, modern hotels, and a countryside peopled by picturesque, hospitable people—these are but a fraction of Sweden.

For guidance to transportation and other travel facilities, turn to hotel, resort and travel advertising in The Christian Science Monitor, particularly in the special Swedish-Delaware issue of May 21.

The Home Forum

My Mother, Cook, and the Store-Cupboard

IT WOULD, I believe, have nearly contained the sitting-room of the small flat I have just taken. Certainly it would have swallowed the kitchen two or three times over and, possibly, left room for the bath as well. The store-cupboard. That cool, white pleasaunce (yes, there is no other word) which was the very core and center of household management in that first remembered home.

Of course, there aren't such things now. Not, that is to say, in nineteen homes out of twenty. The most of us make do with an impersonal refrigerator and a couple of shelves. These are quite capable of holding the two dozen or so cans, jars and cartons which seem to comprise the modern range of domestic provisions.

Yet my parents had a very prince of store-cupboards. It was a limb of the establishment which moved both leisurely and lavishly. One could never imagine it being "out" of anything. From its shelves could be produced at the shortest possible notice an impromptu meal for six, a picnic for twenty, and enough candles to light a cathedral. In addition, of course, to an almost infinite variety of other commodities.

There were keys to it, naturally. No store-cupboard was a store-cupboard unless it was locked for twenty-three hours out of the twenty-four. There were no casual snatchings of things off shelves, no doors gaping on their hinges. The door of the store-cupboard presented a front unassailable as the cave of Ali Baba, to the kitchen and—Cook.

* * *

COOK. THE MEMORY of Cook is inextricably and dramatically entwined with that of the store-cupboard. Cook, with her big cushiony hands and broad bosom, Cook with her plump red face and fierce little eyes, Cook who was the terror and the delight of my childhood days. When Cook frowned, the world went black and fear stalked in my heart. Cook frowned for nine parts of the time in which our paths crossed. Cook smiled for the tenth part; and, when Cook smiled upon me, fanfares of victory and felicity trumpeted in my ears. It was a noble and uplifting occurrence.

My mother, Cook, and the store-cupboard had a rendezvous each morning at nine-thirty. It was a portentous occasion, a transaction of slates, lists, and squeaky pencils prefixing the moment when my mother fitted the key into the lock, and the store-cupboard, with its delicious smell of soap, cheese, and preserves, was revealed.

* * *

I CAN SEE IT NOW, dim in the light from the one little window, with its walls lined with shelves, a stepladder at one end, a candle just inside the door. What was in it? There were big things, like sacks of flour and oatmeal and big Dutch cheeses; and, always hanging from the roof, a couple of smoked hams. And the rest? Jars of ginger, bottles of plums and apricots and greengages, rank upon rank of jams, labeled in my mother's firm round handwriting. Soap in bars, and pickles, and spices, and raisins, and currants, and sultanas, and other delectable objects beyond the counting.

To be present on the occasion of the opening was an especial delight. The giving out of stores carried with it an air of munificent efficiency which enchanted me. But—and it was a very big "but" indeed—my presence could only be managed first by evading Nurse, then by descent of the dim, bogey-ridden backstairs, and finally by timing my arrival at the one door with my mother's at the other.

Should I misjudge this moment, then ten to one Cook was upon me like a gust of angry wind, croaking: "Now, then, out of my kitchen; now, out of my kitchen—"

My mother, knowing nothing of Cook's feelings on these matters, always greeted me delightedly, should the moment have been timed opportunely. Cook was then powerless. Though there was this to my credit—even though I was able to grimace privily at her from behind the skirts of authority, I never told a tale on her. And I think she respected me for it, even though her violence did not abate.

* * *

THE STORE-CUPBOARD. Delightful. To follow my mother round, as she lifted down jars, shoveled out raisins, weighed flour, poured things from big bottles into little ones. Delightful for the peeping, more delightful for the tasting—tasting those spicy motes that were sometimes handed to me. A clove, to nibble, a handful of sultanas to chew, perhaps a little lick from the jam spoon when my mother had finished with it. But, above all, the queer feeling I had, even as a child, that here was efficiency and bounty, a center from which we of the household drew every morsel of our sustenance.

Well, that's all over for me, and for most other people too. Children today are not born into homes with store-cupboards, but into homes with telephones and a grocery store half a block away. Cook and her orders and her cupboard are no more. There's no room for preserving pans. No jams are made. "Costs," they cry, "just as much as buying it by the time you're through." And, when the modern housewife says reflectively: "We'll be out of starch by Tuesday," sure enough when Tuesday comes, she is out of starch! And another pennyworth is bought.

They cost a lot, of course, store-cupboards. Took a lot of room. And a lot of time. But—they *were* nice.

C. GORDON GLOVER

Chorale

BEHOLD the blossom
that was the bud.
It serves the early hour,
marking how Spring is brief.

(And this the root
sending the emerald sheaf
that bore the fertile flood.)

This is the first flower!

JOHN RITCHEY

Hartford to Boston In 1874

MARK TWAIN was from my earliest days a favorite in my gallery of authors. . . . Among this author's various books, perhaps none entered the field of letters after so many trials and tribulations as did the "Life on the Mississippi," which was many years in the making. . . .

This work owed its original inspiration to an amusing walking-tour, in which its author took part in 1874. At this time the fancy seized him to walk from his own city to Boston, and he persuaded his friend and pastor, the Reverend Joseph H. Twitchell, to accompany him. At 8 A. M., on November 12, the two pedestrians started from the East Hartford Bridge, the former carrying a luncheon basket, the latter a small bag. Despite their unostentatious method of departure, the papers soon got wind of this excursion, and its progress was watched at every point and chronicled for the edification of the public. After a march of twenty-eight miles, the travelers reached Westford. . . . Here they spent their first night (a very poor one), and on the following morning sallied forth, stiff but undaunted. The second day's accomplishment measured up but six miles, which brought them to North Ashford, where they discovered that their pedestrian enthusiasm had vanished; they therefore promptly relinquished the joys of walking for the less arduous process of railroad travel, and boarded the train for Boston, where Howells was awaiting their arrival with keen amusement. . . .

The walking-tour gave the Boston papers an opportunity for merry comments on this achievement, of which the instigator declared: "We made thirty-five miles in less than five days. This demonstrates that the thing can be done."

On the night following the arrival of the pedestrians, Clemens was the host at a small dinner at which he entertained Howells, Aldrich, and other special friends, who were immensely amused by the account of the Hartford-to-Boston trip. And it was as a sequel to this visit that Howells, then editing the "Atlantic," urged the sending of some contribution for the magazine. Clemens replied that he could think of nothing to contribute, and then followed this prompt refusal with a second letter, in which he reconsidered the suggestion.

In letter number two he stated that an idea had occurred to him during a walk with Twitchell, when he had started to recount some of his early experiences upon the Mississippi. To this recital his friend had listened with keen interest, assuring him that it was just the sort of material suitable for a magazine. Recalling this, Clemens suggested that he would write a series of papers upon this subject. Howells expressed his satisfaction with the idea, and the first contribution to this series shortly appeared in the pages of the "Atlantic Monthly."

Thus the first twenty chapers of the "Life on the Mississippi" made their appearance in serial form. They were composed by their author with pleasure and enthusiasm, and the contemplation of this theme, dear to his heart, awakened in him a keen desire to go over the old ground and obtain fresh material which could be added to his preliminary work. In turn, he urged Howells, John Hay, and James R. Osgood to accompany him upon this trip, but at the time none could arrange to do so, therefore it was indefinitely postponed, and with it the completion of the book.

Seven years later the long-deferred journey was taken in company with Osgood. . . .

When at last the much-delayed volume was finished, in May, 1883, a breath of relief was drawn by all concerned.—From "Glimpses of Authors," by CAROLINE TICKNOR. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin.)

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TITLE PAGE OF "THE GREATE HERBALL": *Printed by J. Kynge in London, 1561*

HERBALS, books treating of plants and flowers, are in great demand today with the increasing interest in herb gardens in America. They were the first books devoted to plants and their various usages, and preceded the true gardening books. In the Middle Ages, flowers, herbs, and plants were used in cooking and in making of such useful articles as soap, scents, and cosmetics. It was not until the Elizabethan age with the rise of the landed gentry, new leisure, and an increasing interest in the natural sciences, that flowers were cultivated for themselves alone. Herbs were thenceforth differentiated from flowers and relegated to the kitchen garden at the back of the house.

In the Chapin Collection, at Williams College, is a rare English herbal printed in London in 1561, which, according to its author, John Kynge (King), "geueth parfyte knowledge and understanding of al maner of Herbes, and theyr gracious vertues . . . " He lists and describes flowers, fruits, vegetables, nuts, roots, and herbs — everything from radishes to almonds, even including a section on water which he regards with great suspicion. "The masters saye that water is not good to be dronken, and specially too theim that ben of cold nature," he remarks. With the descriptions are various bits of information about the proper uses of the various plants, or directions for making concoctions, like "sugar of violettes" and "oil of roses."

This illustration is from the title page of the book and shows an overseer directing a workman who is busy chopping down a curiously conventionalized tree. Two sheep-like animals are watching with interest from the side-lines. The design is crudely balanced and the shading is merely indicated by a few parallel lines. The principal scene is enclosed in a decorative border of plants and figures, among which is a falconer with his bird poised on his wrist. It is possible that it may be one of the stock borders which were used again and again in various combinations by the Elizabethan printers.

This is a characteristic English book print of the sixteenth century. Block books in which the illustration and printing were cut on the same block were in use until the latter half of the fifteenth century. When movable type was invented, the artist could concentrate upon the design alone. The Germans, led by Dürer, were far in advance of the English in the sixteenth century. But many of the English designs, although crude and bold, were suited to the heavy black-letter type.

H. H. A.

Duse, Comedienne

THOUGH Eleonora Duse won world acclaim as the greatest tragedienne of her time, she was also an incomparable comedienne in the early period of her astonishing career. The most distinguished dramatic critics of Europe were moved, as they had never been moved, by her performance in "The Mistress of the Inn." Mr. A. B. Walkley, one of England's ablest authorities on the art of the theatre, said: "Those of us who have seen La Duse in the rôle of Mirandolina in Goldoni's comedy will always put that memory of her before everything else; we shall say that, tragic actress though she may be by temperament and choice, it is in her one brief moment of comedy that she casts over us her most potent spell. For my own part, I count it a unique thing. Night after night, year after year, I have gone to theatre after theatre, and though I have not found all barren, yet on the whole I should be inclined to sigh over a misspent life were it not for the thought of Duse in 'La Locandiera.'"

April Is Here

THERE is a softness in the wind,
An eager whisper in the air.
The roots of roses stir again,
And days are blue and fair—

For Spring has drifted back again,
And up the patterned paths I go
To breathe the perfumed beauty of
The cherry's festive snow.

RICHARD H. MARTIN

Pattern of the Spring Evening

THE light of the spring evening has a tone of dull silver, so that the cottages and pale streets, the church and the schoolhouse and the well all seem to make a mirrored village, cold and untouchable. Otherwise it might be a place reflected in pond water which, when a light breeze or leaf-fall puckers it, will make the buildings move and pine trees quiver and the stone bridge crumble into wavelets.

The sound of the spring evening is sharp and broken, making a picture in imagination. There is no fusion. Each noise is independent of the other: the frantic noises of the farm chickens being fed, the squelchy noise of the cows crossing Holland's meadow, the steps of the hedger, returning from the Squire's field with his load of firewood, the chaffinch rising in the thickets, and missel thrush singing on last year's bough, the rattling of milk bottles in the dairyman's cart. These things, which, separately, are almost ignorant of one another provide the sound mosaic of which the season's time is made.

The scent of the spring evening is acrid, of bark and leaf-mould rather than of the primrose and aconite whose perfumes are too faint to rise above their own petals. There is a forest pungency—of moss and streams and late frosts; and, in the village street, a cold and brick-like smell.

The pattern of the spring evening is not bold and unresisting as in winter, not daublike as in summer, but half-clear, half-veiled with shadows and with the mists of the first leaves, with clouds of wild plum blossoms and hawthorn. It is unbalanced and lovely.

The quality of the spring evening is as nameless as the color of its own empty sky, gay, expectant, yet—perhaps because of vanished snowdrops—saddening as if the end of the day held some knowledge of the end of spring itself.

H. W.

"Turn aside, and see this great sight"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Bible tells us that once, when Moses was tending sheep in the desert, he saw a bush burning, and realized that, although it appeared to be burning steadily, the bush was not consumed. The record tells us that Moses said (Exodus 3:3), "I will now turn aside, and see this great sight, why the bush is not burnt."

That this experience of Moses revealed God to him as unchanging and unchangeable, unaffected by the vagaries of human belief, is generally conceded. Thanks to the revelation that has come to men through Christian Science, it is now far more clearly seen that it was his understanding of God as omnipotent, omnipresent, eternal good that prepared him to become the great Hebrew lawgiver, and immortalized his name as leader, commander, and teacher of his people.

Today, Christian Science sends its loving appeal around the world. It comes to such as labor humbly in the backmost parts of the desert, and to busy men in the crowded city. It comes to thinkers and to rulers, revealing how inexhaustible are the possibilities before those who will relinquish materiality, with its fear, sickness, want, sorrow, and discord. It teaches them the truth about the demonstrable divine Principle, God, and man made in His image and likeness. It points to the abundant proofs of the uplifting, healing, reforming effects of this understanding, and lovingly asks them to "turn aside, and see this great sight"—to see God as unchanging good.

From the day that Moses "turned aside" and apprehended this unusual sight to be a symbol of indestructible good, and saw God to be the self-existent and self-sustaining "I AM" (Exodus 3:14), he began to prove for himself and for his people the benefits of spiritual understanding. From that time on the record shows his overcoming of difficulties that had seemed insurmountable. He overcame fear, freed and organized an oppressed people, provided food, healed the sick, and led them toward a land of plenty.

Their journey from bondage to liberty is illustrative of men's journey from a material belief of existence to spiritual reality. Referring to his great work, Mary Baker Eddy in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" writes (p. 200), "Moses advanced a nation to the worship of God in Spirit instead of matter, and illustrated the grand human capacities of being bestowed by immortal Mind."

In Christian Science, God is revealed as divine Principle, and man as God's idea, His image and likeness. To read understandingly the statements, "God created man in his own image" (Genesis 1:27), and, "Beloved, now are we the sons of God" (I John 3:2), is to see man as spiritual. The likeness of God, Spirit, is spiritual, and through the application of this understanding our birthright of dominion over the earth is demonstrated step by step.

Above the world's confusion and tumult, the oppression of material beliefs with their resultant loss, sorrow, sin, disease, and lack, the wars and threatenings of wars so prevalent today, the voice of Truth calls lovingly to men to "turn aside, and see this great sight" of peace, joy, hope, health, and harmony, restored by the quiet, practical proving of man to be the perfect reflection of the unchanging divine Principle, Love.

In Christian Science we also learn that Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, healed the sick, gave sight to the blind, and raised the dead through his understanding of perfect God, and of man as His reflection. In the hillside sermon he spoke to the people about purity, meekness, mercifulness, and other desirable and "blessed" qualities, qualities which reflect the divine, unchanging Principle, and comprise man's true nature as God's son.

Is there anything worthy of more earnest attention than the scientific truth that the problems before us today can be solved through the discernment of man's spiritual perfection as the child of the perfect Father? This is indeed a "great sight" which all should turn aside to see. Along this path lie salvation and assured peace. It is of this path that Mrs. Eddy wrote in the Christian Science textbook (Science and Health, p. 14), "Entirely separate from the belief and dream of material living, is the Life divine, revealing spiritual understanding and the consciousness of man's dominion over the whole earth." It is along this way—the path of spiritual thinking—that Moses discerned the truth about God, saying (Deuteronomy 30:20), "Cleave unto him: for he is thy life, and the length of thy days." And it is on this path of spiritual apprehension that men hear the loving invitation to turn from materiality, sorrow, and error, knowing man's oneness with divine Principle, God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

„Gehe dahin und beschaue dies grosse Gesicht"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE Bibel berichtet, daß Mose, als er einst in der Wüste Schafe hütete, sah, wie ein brennender Busch nicht verbrannte, obgleich er dauernd zu brennen schien. In dem Bericht heißt es, daß Mose sagte (2. Mose 3, 3): „Ich will dahin und beschauen dies große Gesicht, warum der Busch nicht verbrennt".

Daß diese Erfahrung Mose's ihm Gott als unveränderlich und unwandelbar, unbeeinflußt von den Launen menschlicher Annahme enthüllte, wird allgemein zugegeben. Dank der den Menschen durch die Christliche Wissenschaft zuteil gewordenen Offenbarung wird heute viel klarer erkannt, daß Mose unter Gott das allmächtige, allgegenwärtige, ewige Gute verstand, und daß dieses Verständnis ihn befähigte, der große hebräische Gesetzgeber zu werden, und seinen Namen als Führer, Gebieter und Lehrer seines Volks verewigte.

Heute wendet sich die Christliche Wissenschaft liebevoll an die ganze Welt. Sie kommt zu den bescheidenen Arbeitern in den entlegensten Teilen der Wüste und zu beschäftigten Menschen in der bevölkerten Stadt. Sie kommt zu Denkern und Herrschern und enthüllt, welch unerschöpfliche Möglichkeiten sich denen bieten, die die Materialität mit ihrer Furcht, ihrer Krankheit, ihrem Mangel, ihrem Leid und ihrer Zwietracht aufgeben. Sie lehrt sie die Wahrheit über das beweisbare göttliche Prinzip, Gott, und den zu Seinem Bild und Gleichnis geschaffenen Menschen. Sie weist auf die zahlreichen Beweise der erhebenden, heilenden, verbessernden Wirkungen dieses Verständnisses hin und bittet die Menschen liebevoll, „dahin zu gehen und dies große Gesicht zu beschauen"—zu sehen, daß Gott das unveränderliche Gute ist.

Von dem Tage an, wo Mose „hinging" und erfaßte, daß dieser ungewöhnliche Anblick ein Sinnbild des unzerstörbaren Guten war, und daß Gott der durch sich selbst bestehende und sich selbst erhaltende „Ich Bin" (2. Mose 3, 14) ist, begann er die Segnungen geistigen Verständnisses für sich und für sein Volk zu beweisen. Der Bericht zeigt, daß er von jener Zeit an Schwierigkeiten überwand, die unüberwindlich schienen. Er überwand Furcht, befreite und organisierte ein unterdrücktes Volk, beschaffte Nahrung, heilte die Kranken und führte die Israeliten einem Land der Fülle entgegen.

Ihr Auszug aus der Knechtschaft zur Freiheit veranschaulicht des Menschen Wanderung von einer materiellen Daseinsannahme zur geistigen Wirklichkeit. In „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 200) schreibt Mary Baker Eddy über sein großes Werk: „Mose förderte ein Volk bis zu der Anbetung Gottes im Geist anstatt in der Materie, und veranschaulichte die vom unsterblichen Gemüt verliehenen, großen menschlichen Fähigkeiten des Seins".

Die Christliche Wissenschaft enthüllt Gott als das göttliche Prinzip und den Menschen als Gottes Idee, Sein Bild und Gleichnis. Die Erklärungen: „Gott schuf den Menschen ihm zum Bilde" (1. Mose 1, 27) und: „Meine Lieben, wir sind nun Gottes Kinder" (1. Joh. 3, 2) mit Verständnis lesen, heißt den Menschen als geistig sehen. Das Gleichnis Gottes, des Geistes, ist geistig, und durch Anwendung dieses Verständnisses beweisen wir Schritt für Schritt unser Geburtsrecht der Herrschaft über die Erde.

Über der Verwirrung und dem Aufruhr in der Welt, dem Druck materieller Annahmen und allem, was daraus hervorgeht—Verlust, Leid, Sünde, Krankheit und Mangel—über den Kriegen und den heute so überhandnehmenden Kriegsdrohungen ruft die Stimme der Wahrheit den Menschen liebevoll zu, „hinzugehen und dies große Gesicht" des Friedens, der Freude, der Hoffnung, der Gesundheit und der Harmonie zu „beschauen", die durch des Menschen ruhiges, praktisches Dartun, daß er die vollkommene Widerspiegelung des unveränderlichen göttlichen Prinzips, der Liebe, ist, wiederhergestellt werden.

In der Christlichen Wissenschaft lernen wir auch verstehen, daß der Wegweiser Christus Jesus durch sein Verständnis des vollkommenen Gottes und des Menschen als Gottes Widerspiegelung die Kranken heilte, den Blinden das Gesicht wiedergab und die Toten auferweckte. In der Bergpredigt sprach er zu den Menschen über Reinheit, Sanftmut, Barmherzigkeit und andere wünschenswerte und „beseligende" Eigenschaften,—Eigenschaften, die das göttliche, unveränderliche Prinzip widerspiegeln, und aus denen des Menschen wahres Wesen als Kind Gottes besteht.

Gibt es etwas, was ernstere Beachtung verdient als die wissenschaftliche Wahrheit, daß die heute vor uns liegenden Probleme durch die Erkenntnis gelöst werden können, daß der Mensch als das Kind des vollkommenen Vaters geistig vollkommen ist? Dies ist in der Tat ein „großes Gesicht", das alle beschauen sollten. Auf diesem Wege findet man Erlösung und sicheren Frieden. Über diesen Weg schreibt Mrs. Eddy im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 14): „Gänzlich getrennt von der Annahme und dem Traum des materiellen Lebens ist das göttliche Leben, welches geistiges Verständnis und das Bewußtsein von des Menschen Herrschaft über die ganze Erde offenbart". Auf diesem Wege—dem Pfade geistigen Denkens—erkannte Mose die Wahrheit über Gott, als er sagte (5. Mose 30, 20): „Hanget ihm an. Denn das ist dein Leben und dein langes Alter". Und auf diesem Wege geistigen Innewerdens hören die Menschen die liebevolle Einladung, sich vom Materiellen, von Leid und Irrtum, in der Erkenntnis des Einsseins des Menschen mit dem göttlichen Prinzip, Gott, abzuwenden.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

A Persian Garden

ALMOND trees shaded the garden, while long straight rows of slender poplars marched along the margin of the water courses. All the common garden flowers clustered in profusion in formal beds, the center of the whole scheme being a shallow, stone-lined pool through which the water flowed unceasingly. Here the *kulfat* washed the dishes, the clothes, and the vegetables, and frightened the placid goldfish who much preferred the silent reflection of the flowers to these frequent scenes of turmoil.

The house was built against the high mud wall which marked one end of the garden. A series of storerooms occupied the ground floor. The dwelling rooms were all above and were reached by prodigiously steep stone stairs. At one side of the stairway on the ground floor was a spacious room not enclosed like the adjacent storerooms. Its walls were finished with light blue plaster and its floor laid with slabs of stone. In the center of the room a splashing cascade of water descended over rough-hewn blocks of stone, lingered in a tiny stone-lined declivity, and then flowed into the brimming pool which lay in the garden sunlight.

On either side of the cascade were crude wooden benches covered with small rugs. Here anyone might come . . . and recline on the wooden couch to seek relief in this dim spot from the glittering sunshine and to be refreshed by the water-cooled air and suggestive splashing on the rocks.—From "Jasmine," by ANNA RATZESBERGER. (Chicago: Albert Whitman.)

Pilgrimage

GIVE me my scallop-shell of quiet,
My staff of faith to walk upon,
My scrip of joy, immortal diet,
My bottle of salvation,
My gown of glory, hope's true gage,
And thus I'll take my pilgrimage.

—SIR WALTER RALEIGH, in "The Passionate Man's Pilgrimage," 1604.

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Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1938

'The Driver-in-Front Automobile'

By a Staff Photographer

Better Visibility Claimed for This Car

Arthur W. Stevens, Retired Real Estate Agent, Is Shown in the Upper Picture in His Mercedes-Benz Car, Remodeled to Provide an Unobstructed View of the Highway Ahead. Below—This Picture Shows the Over-the-Bumper Seating Arrangement for the Driver in Mr. Stevens' Car

Visibility and Safety: Is Rear Engine the Key?

A low-slung, streamlined, beetle-shaped automobile with the driver perched almost over the forward bumper drew up to a Norway Street curbing this morning and out stepped Arthur W. Stevens, retired real estate broker, with the story of his one-man crusade to give motorcar operators a wide-open view of the highway ahead.

Some spectators recognized the vehicle as a Mercedes-Benz with engine in the rear, although the innovation of the driver's seat pushed forward almost in line with the forward headlights is the basis for Mr. Stevens's personal campaign to impress highway safety agencies and motor manufacturers with the necessity for clear-vision driving.

From his place behind the driving wheel, the modern experimenter obtains a "shoe-string" view of the road. That is, he can see everything from a level higher than his eyes to a point almost as low as the tips of his shoes. This is accomplished, of course, by streamlining of the car, made possible by shifting the engine to the rear and enabling Mr. Stevens to push the driver's seat forward.

Vision Key to Safety

But let's start at the beginning of the story. When Mr. Stevens closed his real estate career three years ago he turned his attention to a crusade for highway safety, founded on the contention that accidents are largely the result of obstructed outlook. Mr. Stevens has driven modern cars that gave him only a 5 per cent vision of the road, he declares. He has watched women drivers, he says, struggling to see ahead through the spokes of the driving wheel, only to have their vision blocked further by a long, sleek-looking hood.

"Tunnel vision" is the term applied by Mr. Stevens to modern automobile construction. The long hood compels drivers to look squarely into the headlights of approaching automobiles, he says, whereas by cutting off the hood and pushing the driver's seat up forward, drivers can look down to the road immediately in front of the car. Thus, safety is enhanced, and tension is relieved, he says.

Said Mr. Stevens: "I saw the ridiculous aspects of 'blind' driving three years ago. You wouldn't expect a pedestrian to see well by putting his eyes behind his ears. Yet that, in effect, is what modern car designers are doing by putting drivers behind long hoods and sinking the seats so low that driving wheels get in the way.

"The conventional car gives drivers a forward visibility of only 5 per cent of the road. More than one-half the car projects into traffic before the driver can see hazards ahead. The pedestrian moves only three or four miles an hour compared to 40 and 60 miles an hour for automobiles, yet pedestrians see 18 times better than hood-hidden motorists."

These facts involve something more than mere curiosity on the part of Mr. Stevens, who believes the failure of automobile manufacturers to change their car designs to increase visibility is the leading snag in safety machinery that has yet to stem the rising tide of highway accidents.

Driving the whale-shaped vehicle redesigned by Mr. Stevens is not the disconcerting venture that conventional car drivers might think. To be sure, there is a feeling of greater caution without a five-to-seven-foot hood pushing ahead of the driver into traffic. The weight of the engine is off the front wheels to be turned by the driver. The sound of the engine and its fumes fade away in the rear rather than

(Continued on Page 12, Column 7)

Weeks Forecasts Bay State Swing To G. O. P. Ticket

Republican leaders were seeking today a successor to Sinclair Weeks who resigned last night as Chairman of the Republican State Committee to assume duties as Chairman of the organization's Finance Committee.

The State Committee chairmanship has gained increased importance within the past few months because of increased Republican hopes of success in the coming gubernatorial election in view of Gov. Charles F. Hurley's gradual decrease in popularity.

Resignation of Mr. Weeks, Chairman for 22 months, had been anticipated for some time. Some observers believe his successor will be Carroll L. Meins, Chairman of the Republican City Committee of Boston. However, Representative Charles W. Hedges (R) of Quincy, member of the younger and more liberal element of the Party, is understood to be making a strong bid for the honor. Members of the Republican State Committee will meet on May 4 to make the selection.

For some time Mr. Weeks, who succeeded Vernon Warr as Chairman shortly after the close of the 1936 election campaign, has been battling verbally with Governor Hurley over the size of his budget and with Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, over his proposed legislation to empower the Supreme Judi-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 8)

Superior Court Appointment In Vermont Goes to Cushing

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 26—Appointment of the popular Chairman of the Vermont Public Service Commission, Stephen S. Cushing of St. Albans, to the Superior Court Bench, by Gov. George D. Aiken this week has met with almost unanimous approval of press and bar. No less well received was the Governor's selection of E. B. Cornwall, head of the Political Science Department of Middlebury College, to be Chairman of the Commission. Both men have long been in the public eye and both are attorneys by profession.

The shake-up came as the result of the recent passing of Supreme Court Justice Leighton P. Slack of Montpelier. The vacancy was filled by the appointment of Superior Court Judge Allen R. Sturtevant of Middlebury to the high court.

The St. Albans man was admitted to the bar in 1909. He has been State Attorney for Franklin County and City Attorney for St. Albans. He served as legislative draftsman in the General Assemblies from 1921 to 1931 and has been a member of many important commissions.

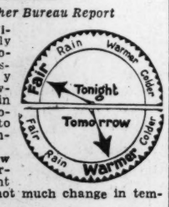
Mr. Cornwall is a former President of the Vermont Farm Bureau and lives on a farm just outside of Middlebury. He was born in Princeton, N. J., and is a graduate of Princeton University and the New York University Law School. After practicing law for several years in New York, Mr. Cornwall was admitted to the Vermont bar in 1914. Besides heading the Middlebury College Department he is President of the Community Power and Light Company in Middlebury, a co-operative system.

week with reports from authoritative sources that Lieut. Gov. William H. Wills of Bennington will again seek the office he now holds and not attempt to unseat Governor Aiken. While political observers generally were agreed that short of some unforeseen contingency the Governor was almost certain of winning a sec-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 7)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair weather tonight and Wednesday; slightly warmer with lowest temperature in the upper 40's tonight; gentle to moderate northeasterly winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Generally fair tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness, followed by showers at night and not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday, not so cool in northeast portion tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday; not so cool on the coast tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate winds, mostly northeast, generally fair tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	43	40	Minneapolis	54	52
Bermuda	68	64	New Orleans	66	64
Chicago	54	42	New York	52	48
Denver	56	54	Norfolk	56	48
Helena	36	32	Philadelphia	48	48
Kansas City	66	64	St. Louis	64	62
Los Angeles	52	52	San Francisco	50	50
Miami	74	72	Washington	52	48

A—7:30 n. m., E. D. T., April 26.
B—Minimum, April 25.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 8:20 p. m.; height, 9.3 feet.
Wednesday, 8:45 a. m.; height, 9.2 feet.

Light all vehicles by 8:07 p. m.

Wills Seeks Re-election?

Expectation of an active political campaign this summer for the Republican nomination for Governor was dampened considerably this

Film Industry Called 'Trust' By Theater Man

Myers Tells Boston Group That 'Big Eight' Wields Complete Control

Halt Regulation

Describing the financial control and operation of the movie industry as "a system of monopolistic control unparalleled in the economic history of the United States," Abram Fern Myers of Washington voiced the plaint of the independent film theater owner today before a luncheon gathering of the Twentieth Century Association at 3 Joy Street, Boston.

Mr. Myers, who is general counsel for the Allied States Association of Motion Picture Exhibitors, said that from the time a film idea filters into production until its final-run showing, its economic destiny is completely controlled by "a few business and financial men." These men are the "money bags" behind the "Big Eight" production studios of Hollywood, he said.

Regulation Resisted

"While admitting the actual and potential capacity of the films for good or evil," said Mr. Myers, "spokesmen for the industry have asserted that regulation and control of the production, distribution, and exhibition of films is purely a private matter.

"The industry resists to the utmost any attempt by the public through legislative action or otherwise to abridge this asserted prerogative. Actually the Hays organization (the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc.) exists as a vast lobbying organization, lavishly financed and capable of bringing tremendous resources and influence to bear in combating adverse legislation, as all who have observed the frantic efforts of this group to defeat the Neely Anti-Block Booking Bill can attest.

"Accomplishments of the Hays Association in opposing censorship bills, Sunday-closing legislation and resolutions of investigation, and in forestalling any effective enforcement of the anti-trust laws are most impressive."

Control Cited

"Entrenched behind this efficient defensive organization," he continued, "the major companies . . . control production and distribution of 85 per cent of the type of films the theaters must have to operate successfully; also, they control not only the operating policies of the 2,500 theaters, which thye own or operate, but also the operating policies of the 14,000 independent theaters in which they have not a penny invested. The serious side of this, from the standpoint of the public, is that since the exhibitors are not free agents, they cannot fairly be subjected to community control, regulation or influence for the manner in which they operate their theaters, their operating policies being beyond their control."

Mr. Myers compared the economic dictatorship practiced by the Hollywood producers to actual centralized political control in Fascist or Communist countries. Such dictatorship, he said, is characterized by concentration of power, personal aggrandizement, levying tribute, and regimentation (the exhibitor is forced to accept whatever the distributor sees fit to release but there is no corresponding obligation on the part of the distributor).

Trade Press Control

Other characteristics of dictatorship, according to Mr. Myers, may be found in control of the trade press through producers advertising, propaganda purporting to issue from disinterested sources but which actually comes from the Hays office, lobbying against the public interest in state and national capitals, discrimination in favor of their own or of chain theaters against independents.

Mr. Myers sees three solutions to the situation:

1. The restoration of community control through the Neely bill, now before Congress.
2. The separation of production and distribution from exhibition.
3. The vindication of the public policy and enforcement of the statutes of the United States.

The Rev. Edward Tailmadge Roote presided over the luncheon meeting.

Scanning the Items in Boston's Big Budget

By a Staff Photographer

City Council Committee on Appropriations

Front Row, Left to Right—John I. Kerrigan, President, City Council; James E. Agnew, Chairman of the Council Appropriations Committee; Henry L. Shattuck, City Councilor. Second Row (Standing), Left to Right—Charles I. Taylor, Council Member; Francis X. Lang, Budget Commissioner; William F. Carey, Councilor; Roy Green, Clerk of Committee

Anti-War Group Plans Big Meeting on Common

In Boston Today

Anti-war Groups Plan Big Rallies

The question of how best to prevent war divided the ranks today of some of those who are most eager to banish conflict from the earth—students and liberals who will stage tomorrow their fourth annual nationwide "strike against war."

The rise of strong military nations has raised the question in the past year of whether strict isolationism should be continued by the United States, as has been the rule since 1920, or whether a policy of resisting aggressors through international sanctions should be adopted.

The group which holds to isolationism will parade down Boylston and Tremont Streets to Boston Common tomorrow at 11.45 a. m. and then stage a rally at Parkman bandstand, according to the Rev. George Paine, chairman of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, who will participate.

Several organizations comitted to collective action for peace have bolted the parade and rally program, however, Mr. Paine declared, and probably will hold meetings of their own on their own campuses or elsewhere. These include the Harvard Student Union, Radcliffe Peace Strike Committee, and the board of the Wellesley Forum.

The ranks of those who rally on the Common thus will be depleted somewhat by the division over foreign policy, but the meeting is expected, nevertheless, to be a large one, evidencing the earnest desire of nearly a dozen New England organizations to see war made impossible on the earth.

One of the speakers, whose ac-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

$3,000 Insurance Limit Is Opposed

Representatives of organized labor, the Associated Industries of Massachusetts and the savings banks appeared before the Legislative Committee on Taxation today to oppose legislation which would restrict to a total of $3,000 the amount of savings bank life insurance which an individual could buy.

The limit is now a possible $24,000, on the basis of $1,000 per issuing bank in the 24 now operating in the Commonwealth under the law sponsored by U. S. Supreme Court Justice Louis Brandeis nearly 30 years ago.

B. Preston Clark, chairman of the Savings Bank Life Insurance Department of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, speaking against the bill filed by insurance interests, declared the insurance companies were "trying to get a monopoly of all the policies over $3,000."

He asserted the legislation was injurious to 99 per cent of the people of Massachusetts, and was designed merely to give an advantage to a small number in the private insurance business.

The speaker said he felt no hostility for the companies or their agents, that they had done a great work in educating the public to the value of insurance, yet in selling industrial (weekly payment) insurance, they are forcing the poorer people to pay higher rates than

(Continued on Page 13, Column 3)

Revised Plate System Is Urged

Six-number automobile plates are too bulky and hard to read, declared Senator Edward C. Carroll of Boston in support of a bill which he filed today committing the Registry of Motor Vehicles to a system of numbering that would letter the plates according to State Police districts of which there are four.

Using "S" for one police district, numbers would run up to no more than five numbers and one letter at the most. Each police district would duplicate the numbers of the others, although leading with different letters.

Drums Signal Tercentenary Of New Haven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 26—The roll of drums on New Haven Green, calling worshipers to the city's ancient Center Church, signaled the 300th anniversary of the founding of the New Haven colony and the start of a celebration scheduled to last to June 11.

With exhibitions, pageantry, parades, religious services, New Haven in the next seven weeks will re-enact the scenes of 1638 and display to the city's citizens and their guests the contributions New Haven has made to civilization in America.

Yale University, itself almost as old as the New Haven Colony, will have a large share in the celebration. Eli Whitney's original cotton gin, invented in New Haven, will be among the exhibits of the city's industry.

The English were already established in what is now Connecticut and the Pequot Indians, chief menace of the early settlements, had been vanquished, when Rev. John Davenport brought his group of settlers to New Haven in the spring of 1638.

The colony, numbering 250 or more, had come from England in 1637, and had spent the winter in the Massachusetts Colony. A scouting party had gone ahead to the spot on the Long Island Sound shore which the Indians called Quinnipiac, and the remainder of the party followed as soon as the weather permitted, coming by boat to what is now New Haven harbor.

On the shore they found a level coastal plain, wooded, but with open salt marshes where they could get a quick crop of fodder for their animals. Back of the plain rose the cliffs of red traprock which, as West Rock and East Rock, are landmarks of New Haven today.

Park Head Turns David Harum And Gets an Aoudad for Emu

Park Commissioner William P. Long is the champion of taxpayers' rights. Not if he can help it is the public going to foot the bill for a six-months-at-most exhibit out at Franklin Park when for about the same tariff the commissioner can guarantee a gawk at a year-round curiosity.

This morning he put across a Yankee horse trade and presently the zoo will boast an aoudad instead of an emu.

"What's that?" demanded the rewrite man, who had prepared to yawn at a routine blurb of department news.

"An aoudad," confidently repeated the City Hall specialist in politics and municipal finance.

"What's an aoudad?"

"Oh, some sort of a bird. . . . You know. Just like the emu. That's the cross word standby . . . 'a three-letter word for a bird.'"

Further detail on the trade followed. It was just disclosed that David Harum Long swapped "one male emu" for "one female aoudad." He so advised Mayor Maurice J. Tobin in a communication asking for approval on the trade.

The aoudad, the letter stated, is owned by Hans Ehmler of the Ehmler Estate, at Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

In a sense the Commissioner ran down the emu, which as everyone knows is a well upholstered Australian ostrich with a feathered neck. He said it had been stalking around the Zoo for 12 years and was at least 16 years old.

"It is only a six month exhibit," he added, with the notation that the public was not getting its full quota of looks, outside, except from the middle of April to the middle of October.

Shrewdly, added the Commissioner he couldn't get a cent over $200 for the bird, on a purchase price of $250. And what did he get? A three-year-old aoudad, worth $375!

The rewrite desk, however, was not satisfied that the City Hall man was an authority on ornithology. Neither was he for that matter. The dictionary was well worth cohsulting. The aoudad turned out to be a wild sheep, the Ammotragus lervia of North Africa. "It may be the chamois of the Old Testament."

Anyway, the City Hall Man's "bird" had a gorgeous crop of whiskers, which begin, not in the conventional manner on the chin and throat, but have their takeoff on the chest and dangle down to the ground, spreading to tufts on the forelegs.

"It is advisable to make this exchange," added the Commissioner," as the city is obtaining a very good specimen."

City Council Plans Speedy Budget Action

Shortage of Fundsi n Several Departments Is Demanding Attention

Committee Meets

Will Hold Two Sessions a Day Until the Work Is Completed

Mayor Tobin's City and County maintenance budget will be approved by the City Council within two weeks, several Councilors predicted today as budget hearings by the Council's committee on appropriations were commenced.

The Council desires to pass the budget as soon as possible, but not before a study of its major appropriations, at least, is made. The Council is motivated to pass the budget quickly by two factors:

First, a threatened shortage of funds in several departments. If the budget is not approved within a fortnight, some departments will be unable to meet pay rolls, it was officially admitted.

Secondly, the Council feels that Mayor Tobin has already reduced maintenance costs to a minimum and that further reductions might be unwise. However, the Council is said to have the Mayor's carte blanche to make all the cuts it wishes beyond his own stringent measures.

Under the direction of Councilor James E. Agnew, Chairman, the Committee on Appropriations today took up the study of the Art Department. The Committee will meet daily, morning and afternoon, until the budget is completed. If it is approved in two weeks, the Council will set a record for this work, it was believed.

The admitted shortage of funds in some departments illustrates how Boston's budget system operates at present. Under the law, departments are allowed to spend each year one-third of the amount expended the year before, prior to passage of the annual budget.

This year just about four months will have passed before the budget will be approved and yet some departments have spent, as officials admitted, practically all that the law allows.

To the Chamber of Commerce it appeared that departments had already spent more than is judicious, in view of Mayor Tobin's appropriation slashes in every division of the City under his control.

For the first three months of the year, the city and county had spent over $600,000 more than in 1937, according to the Chamber's monthly report on civic affairs. This indicates, the report said, that "severe restrictions will have to be made in city and county budget expenditures during the remaining nine months of the year in order to bring the year's expenditures within the appropriations."

Boston Pays Out $1,450 a Year To Wave 'Old Glory'

Flag-flying costs the City of Boston more than $1,450 a year, it was brought out today as the City Council's Committee on Appropriations considered the budget.

Ned Leary, a messenger, whose duties include the keeping of council books, reported that the law provides for the flying of flags on 14 days each year on municipal flag staffs—which number 120.

In order to get the flags raised before sunrise the crew in charge of the work must start their rounds at 4 a. m., he declared. The cost of their services, with incidental expenses, amounts to $103.80 on each flag flying day—which works out, he added, to around 40 cents for each individual raising and lowering.

Two Old Trawlers In Boston Harbor Give Way to New

Two of the older steam trawlers in the Boston fishing fleet were disposed of today as part of a plan to replace obsolete tonnage with modern vessels. Both were coal burners and belonged to the 40-Fathom Fleet of the Bay State Fishing Company.

The Ocean was towed out to a point six miles east of the Boston Lightship, where the sea cocks were opened. It sank in 40 fathoms of water. Built at Superior, Wis., it was said to be one of only two seagoing fishing vessels built in inland waters of the United States.

The Breeze, which was built at Savannah, Ga., in 1919 as a minelayer for the French Government and was later purchased by the Bay State Fishing Company and brought back across the Atlantic, has been laid up for a year. It was sold today to Portland, Maine, fishing interests.

Woman's Body Found

ORLEANS, Mass., April 26 (AP)—The body of Mrs. Alfred Snively, wife of a Whitinsville Episcopal clergyman and a Wellesley graduate, was found today by Coast Guards in Boat Meadow Creek, a quarter-mile from her summer cottage, from which she disappeared early yesterday.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by John Henry Weer, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Somerville, in the Church Edifice, 148 Sycamore Street, Somerville, 8 p. m.

Radio Programs—Page 12

Theaters

Shubert—
"I Married an Angel," a Rodgers and Hart musical comedy. With Dennis King, Vera Zorina, Vivienne Segal and Walter Slezak. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Colonial—
"The Women," by Clare Boothe. Comedy presented by Max Gordon. Featuring Lois Wilson, Alice Buchanan, Celeste Holm and Effie Afton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Wilbur—
"The Man From Cairo," by Ivan Noe. Presented by Dan Goldberg, Joseph Buloff, Helen Chandler and Viola Roache. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Movies

State and Orpheum—
Clark Gable, Myrna Loy and Spencer Tracy in "Test Pilot." Both theaters: 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 7, 9.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." Daily 1, 3:30 and 8. Saturdays 10 a. m., 1, 3:30, 7, 9:30.

Exeter—
Joan Fontaine and Allan Lane in "Maid's Night Out." 1:50, 4:50, 7:45. Also "Of Human Hearts," featuring Walter Huston and James Stewart. 2:54, 5:50, 8:50.

Tremont—
"Tale of Two Cities," featuring Ronald Coleman. Also "That Man's Here Again." Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Uptown—
"Bringing Up Baby," with Cary Grant and Katharine Hepburn. 2:53, 6:20, 9:50. Also "Romance in the Dark," featuring Gladys Swarthout, John Boles and John Barrymore. 1:15, 4:45, 8:10.

Scollay and Modern—
"Her Jungle Love," starring Dorothy Lamour. Scollay: 10:10 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:50, 9:40. Modern: 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Over the Wall," featuring John Litel, June Travis, Dick Purcell and George E. Stone. Scollay 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:25. Modern: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 530, 8:20.

Metropolitan—
"In Old Chicago," featuring Tyrone Power, Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:05, 9:30. Also "Tip-Off Girls," with Mary Carlisle, Lloyd Nolan and Roscoe Karns. 10:15 a. m., 1:40, 4:50, 8:15.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Jezebel," with Bette Davis. Fenway: 12:35, 3:40, 6:40, 9:45. Paramount: 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:15, 9:20. Also "Love on a Budget," featuring the Jones Family. Fenway: 2:30, 5:30, 8:35. Paramount: 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Fine Arts—
"The Dybbuk," a Yiddish film with English titles. 1:20, 3:45, 6:15, 8:40. Also "News of the Day." 1, 3:20, 5:45, 8:15. Tomorrow: "Life Dances On," with English subtitles.

Coolidge Corner—
"Goldwyn Follies," with the Ritz Brothers, Adolphe Menjou and Charlie McCarthy. 3:06 6:17, 9:32. Also "The Jury's Secret." 1:50, 5:01, 8:12.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"The Lost Horizon," with Ronald Colman and Jane Wyatt. Also Carole Lombard in "Swing High, Swing Low."

Keith Memorial—
"Battle of Broadway," with Victor McLaglen and Louise Hovick. 10 a. m., 12:25, 2:55, 5:20, 7:45, 10:15. Stage: Jackie Cooper, Mitzi Mayfair, and Bert Wheeler.

South Station Theater—
"How a Cartoon Is Made," "Katzenjammer Kids Cartoon," "What the World Makes," Latest March of Time and three newsreels.

University—
"Goldwyn Follies." 2:25, 6, 9:25. "Blondes at Work," with Glenda Farrell and Barton MacLane. 1:30, 5, 8:25.

Strand—
George Arliss in "Dr. Syn." Also "The Irish in Us." with James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. Tomorrow: "Prescription for Romance." Also Stuart Erwin in "Small Town Boy."

Brookline Village—
"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." 2, 3:50, 5:50, 7:50, 9:50.

Boston—
"Law of the Underworld," featuring Chester Morris and Anne Shirley. 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 7:45, 10. Stage: Waikiki Nights, Torrid Hula Girls, and the Royal Hawaiian Orchestra.

Hub—
"The Road Back," 11:05 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:45. Also "The Bride Comes Home," featuring Claudette Colbert and Fred MacMurray. 9:40 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:15.

Music

Sanders Theater—
Concert by the State Symphony Orchestra, in its final concert of a series sponsored by the Federal Music Project. Alexander Thiede, conductor. Karl Zeise, cellist. 8:15.

Longy School of Music—
Open House Evening. Alice Freeman, soprano. Olivia Silberberg, cellist. 1 Follen Street, Cambridge. 8:15.

Symphony Hall—
Joint choral and orchestral Pension Fund Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Jeannette Vreeland, soprano; John Priebe, tenor; Kathryn Meisle, contralto; Mack Harrell, bass. 8:15.

Other Events

Hotel Statler—
The 6th Annual Ball and entertainment of the Press Photographers Association of Boston will be held at the Statler. 8.

Jordan Hall—
A dance recital will be given by Miss Mary Stanley and her pupils. The recital sponsored by the Dickens Fellowship of Boston for the benefit of the Tiny Tim Memorial Fund for crippled children. 8:30.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Chellis Dancers in Concert

The Arts in Boston

Pauline Chellis, New England dancer and teacher, assisted by her Concert and Workshop Groups, presented in John Hancock Hall last night a program of her own compositions which marks a long advance over her first Boston concert five years ago.

Both as dancer and as choregrapher Miss Chellis has developed her technical resources into a means of artistic communicativeness. Her solo, "Lullaby," in the new "Madrid, 1936," is the best thing she has ever done, not only for its poignant implications of tragedy but for sheer dance quality as well. Its companion piece, "Morning Song," danced by an ensemble selected from the Group, is also deeply moving without blurring the edges of good design.

Other new dances were the ingratiating "Dance for a Ceremonial," done by an ensemble of six dancers and Miss Chellis, a modern adaptation of pre-classic formality in striking period costumes that add an overtone of swishing taffeta to Couperin's music; and Miss Chellis's series of solo Portraits — "La Capricieuse," "La Tendre," "La Prétentieuse" and "La Moderne," in the light, satirical manner for which she has hitherto been best known. They are sketches of feminine moods rather than portraits of feminine types. A block serves as platform to center the action and a voluminous pale green overskirt, with purple border to match the velvet gown, makes extravagant interplay with the movement, becoming an integral part of it under her clever manipulation, though the handling of draperies is always a risky business in the dance. The effect is smart, amusing, intentionally superficial. The choice of music from the young French composer, Jean Français, was especially apt.

Miss Chellis's "Summer Dance," revived from her last Boston concert two seasons ago, has undergone changes which point up its gaiety and freedom. The delectable little trio, "A la Laurencin" (Poulenc) done by Dorothy Downing, Lillian Pearce and Katherine Schultze, was more charming than ever. It closes as it begins, on a tableau, like a picture from Marie Laurencin, costumes and steps delicately carrying out the idea.

The program was framed within a proscenium of Prologue and Epilogue in heroic style, done by the entire group with Miss Chellis, interesting for its group movement and the neo-Grecian costuming of white and cerise. Miss Chellis in the Prologue again introduces a spectacular garment as a factor in the dance, a lavishly ample purple cape over her cerise gown. The Epilogue, with slight alterations, comes like a reprise and gives unity to the whole. The music is from a Hindemith sonata, modifying musical measures to meet the demands of dance measures. It was admirably played, as were all the piano selections, by Miss Chellis's accompanist, Louise Douçot.

Costumes, designed by Pauline Lawrence, were as enticing in color and line as this artist's work usually is. They enter tacitly into each composition without walking off with it.

M. L.

Boston Stage Notes

"The Man From Cairo" is in its final week at the Wilbur. The engagement of "I Married an Angel," at the Shubert, has been extended a week, to May 7. "The Women" continues at the Colonial.

A new play by Philip Goodman, called "Lady at Large," will come into the Plymouth next Monday, for two weeks. Margot Grahame and James Rennie are co-starred.

"Pins and Needles," the Garment Workers' musical, will arrive May 16, at a theater to be announced.

On the same evening the San Carlo Opera Company opens a week's engagement at the Boston Opera House.

Maxwell Anderson's "Star Wagon," with Burgess Meredith and Lillian Gish, will be presented May 30, at the Shubert.

The Little Theater Company of the Ford Hall Forum Players will repeat their program of "Three Plays of Social Significance," by Mary Curran, at the Barn, 36 Joy Street, from Wednesday to Saturday evenings. The plays are "It's Your Move," "Individualism at the Crossroads," and "Passive Resistance."

The Harvard Poets Theater will present the "Alcestis" of Euripides as its second annual production, May 19-21, at Sanders Theater. The translation by Dudley Fitts and Robert Fitzgerald will be used.

The Symphony Hall Pop Concerts will begin their fifty-third season on May 4, with Arthur Fiedler conducting as usual.

Indian and Persian Exhibition

Sculptures, paintings, bronzes, textiles and jades brought from the Heeramaneck Galleries of New York are being shown at the Castano Galleries. It is a beautiful display, excellently installed, and it should interest Bostonians, who enjoy the special benefit of the Boston Museum Oriental collections. This is the second distinguished exhibition the newly opened Castano Galleries have offered. It provides interesting comparison and contrast with the first, which consisted of pictures by Italian masters of the Renaissance.

The sculptures are the first objects to command the eye, for Indian pictures are small and flat, held within the modest dimensions of book illustrations. Among the sculptures shown is a section of a Mathura stone railing of the second century. A "Seated Buddha in Meditation" of the Gandhara School shows an odd mixture of Indian and Hellenic styles. Other stones and bronzes bear the symbols and conventions of Indian usage, unfamiliar to most of us, but important as a key to complete understanding of the idea embodied. We see them objectively as objects of sculpture, beautifully modeled and tastefully ornamented. But these works should be investigated in their context, serving the inspirational function for which they were intended.

The pictures, too, contain implied ideas. For us they reveal beautiful compositions meticulously wrought, exquisitely conceived, bearing the traces of a skill in workmanship which is beyond our comprehension. Some of the details are microscopically fine; the traceries, the borders, gilding, contours, marvels of craftsmanship.

Here are examples of Rajput and Mughal paintings. Because our museum is so well-supplied, we are the better equipped to appreciate what is shown here. We know what to look for, and what to expect. The legends are depicted with loving care—Krishna conversing, Krishna playing and singing, Siva and Parvati enthroned. Of the Mughal School there are the line portraits for which it was famous, a group of Mullahs and a prince, Jahangir, a scene with Chand-Bibi hunting. The pictures treat both the real and the imaginary. But the Indian idea of realism differs appreciably from ours. From Persia there are miniatures from a Shah Namah dated 1483.

There are some handsome textiles. Outstanding is a carpet of silk velvet from the Persian looms of Shah Abbas. The delicate design upon a light ground is similar to the ornaments on borders of manuscripts, jeweled incrustations on knife handles, paintings on glass, for throughout these works there is evident the stamp of a special sensibility, a native grace and superb taste. D. A.

Amusements

BOSTON

SHUBERT — EVES. 8:30 — LAST 2 WEEKS
DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents
Dennis King - Vera Zorina
in the Rodgers & Hart Musical Comedy
I MARRIED an ANGEL
with Vivienne Segal • Walter Slezak
AUDREY CHRISTIE • CHARLES WALTERS
Eves.: $1.10-$3.30. Wed. Mats. 55c-$2.20
Saturday Matinees: 55c-$2.75

STATE (LOEW'S) ORPHEUM
M-G-M's THRILL DRAMA!
CLARK MYRNA SPENCER
GABLE - LOY - TRACY
in "TEST PILOT"

WILBUR--Eves. 8:30—Last 7 Times
The MAN FROM CAIRO
A Romantic Comedy
with Joseph Buloff
Helen Chandler - Viola Roache
Eve. $2.75-55c
Wed. Mat. $1.65-55c. Sat. Mat. $2.20-55c

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
THE GOLDWYN FOLLIES
Glenda Farrell—Barton MacLane
BLONDES AT WORK
THE MARCH OF TIME
Wednesday Review
All Quiet on the Western Front

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.

COMMUNITY PLAYHOUSE
Wellesley Hills . . . April 16 through 30
Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs
Matinees 1, 3:30, Evenings 8:00

NEW YORK CITY

JOHN JOLDEN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE
IN SUSAN AND GOD
A Comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS
Plymouth Thea., 45th St., W. of B'y. Eves. 8:40
No Mon. Perfs. Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat., 2.40

NOW AT POPULAR PRICES!
'IN OLD CHICAGO'
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day 25¢ Any Seat p. m.
ROXY 7th Av. 50th St.

Radio Programs That Please Both Children and Adults

Bert Lawson, CBS

"Music for Fun"

Left to Right (Adults)—William Spier, Narrator; Howard Barlow, Conductor; George Zachary and James Fassett

"Let's Pretend"

Betty Jane Tyler, Member of the Child Stock Company, Directed by Nila Mack

"Let's Pretend"

Nila Mack and Members of the Child Stock Company on This CBS Children's Program

'Music for Fun' Providing Refreshing Radio Program

Behind the Microphone

Organize any impromptu children's parade with toy musical instruments in one's own back yard, and it would give one an idea of Columbia's "Music for Fun" program which is radiocast every Friday at 5:30 p. m.

A hearing of this program occurred during one of those rare occasions when the adult "working" member of the family was home at the fairly early hour of 5:30 p. m. The program is not radiocast through the local Boston CBS station but was tuned directly from WABC, New York.

"Music for Fun" includes serious music as well as the fun of producing music from toy instruments. Howard Barlow conducts the Columbia Orchestra. It is an attempt to get away from the metronome idea and try to make music a part of play. It is so infectious that we were minded to search among the children's playthings to see if we could find a spare "tooter" to join in.

* * *

Letting children dramatize their own fairy tales and stories is Nila Mack's method of making them seem more real and, incidentally, learning in such a manner that they'll never forget the stories. Miss Mack is director of children's programs for the Columbia network. This program is not heard locally except on occasions, but is radiocast through WABC, Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5:30 p. m.

Miss Mack, who conducts spelling bees, word games, charades and other forms of juvenile amusement for radiocasting, says that the juvenile actors' voices make fairy tales and stories more convincing because, generally speaking, they are about other little boys and girls, even though the adventures are a little more outlandish than backyard play. The very fantasy of the situations, however, tickles children's fancies and they enter into the dramatic sketches with glee.

Old-Age Benefits In Massachusetts To Stay at $30

The House of Representatives yesterday accepted an adverse report on a bill to raise old-age assistance from $30 to $40 per month. Representative Thomas E. Barry (D) of East Boston, who filed the measure, moved for its substitution in place of the adverse report, but the House voted 47 to 33 against substitution and the adverse report was accepted.

Substitution for an adverse report failed also on a bill to reduce from 4½ per cent to 4 per cent the interest charge on unpaid taxes. Representative Joseph A. Milano (R) of Melrose made the move for substitution, declaring that it is difficult enough to pay taxes as it is and the interest only adds to the taxpayer's heavy burden.

The opposition brought out that the interest had been reduced from 6 per cent to the present 4½ per cent mark only two years ago. Further reductions, they said, would only serve to make tax collections more difficult. Substitution failed on a standing vote, 33 to 26.

Married Women Plan Fight On Employment Ban

Married women who feel their place is in business, rather than in the home, are going to resist some of the growing restrictive measures aimed at them, it was indicated today.

Seventeen teachers who would be dismissed under an order adopted by the Somerville, Mass., School Committee last night, because they happen to wear wedding rings, are not going to take the order without protest, according to Miss Edith L. Hurd.

Miss Hurd is one of two members of the School Committee who opposed the ban on teaching brides. She expressed doubt of the legality of the city's stand today and predicted it would be battled up to the Massachusetts Supreme Court. The Committee voted 5-2 to dismiss present married women teachers and to forbid the future employment of married women.

Powder House Tercentenary At New Haven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 26—Members of the Governor's Foot Guard, oldest continously active military order in the United States, celebrated New Haven's tercentenary yesterday afternoon in special ceremonies coupled with their own annual "Powder House Day" program.

The guardsmen, joined by staff officers of a score of other early military companies from the original colonies, assembled early in the afternoon on the green and marched to the corner of College and George Streets, site of the pioneers' landing in 1638, for brief exercises led by the Rev. Dr. Orville A. Petty, former Commanding Officer of the Connecticut National Guard.

After the services at the spot where the colonists debarked, the guardsmen paraded to City Hall and demanded from city officials the keys to the powder house, as their predecessors, headed by Capt. Benedict Arnold, did in 1775 when they sought to go to the aid of their neighbors in Cambridge.

In the traditional colloquy on the steps of City Hall, Maj. Joseph A. Weibel of the Foot Guard, in the role of Captain Arnold, demanded the keys to the munitions stores from Mayor John W. Murphy, representing the Selectmen.

"Massachusetts has sent for assistance," Captain Arnold declared. "Let other troops follow on as soon as possible, but none but God Almighty shall stop me from going today. I demand the keys."

"But the powder is not ours," the Selectmen protested. "It belongs to the Colony and we cannot give it up without a regular order."

"Regular order be damned!" Captain Arnold retorted. "Give me the powder or I'll take it!"

The Selectmen yielded, to avoid "any further unseemly proceedings," and handed over the keys.

Short Wave Programs

For Wednesday, April 27

Paris—3:10 p. m.—News in English. TPA3, 25.2m, 11.68meg.
Berlin—7 p. m.—Radio Cabaret. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Eindhoven, Netherlands—8 p. m.—Programs for the Western Hemisphere. PCJ, 31.2m, 9.59meg.
Budapest—8 p. m.—"Chorus of Workmen." HAT4, 32.8m, 9.12meg.
Rome—8:30 p. m.—News, John Pugliese: "Modern Italy"; light music. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg; IRP, 30.5m, 9.83meg; IQY, 25.21m, 11.90meg.
Caracas—9:30 p. m.—"The Continentals"; Orchestra. YV5RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
Berlin—9:45 p. m.—Andres Segovia, virtuoso of the guitar. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
London—10:50 p. m.—"The Adventures of Jack and Jill," a series of musical plays. GSI, 19.6m, 15.26meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.

Postal Inspector To Leave Service

Known as the man who solved several of the major mail robberies in New England in the past few years, Postal Inspector Thomas P. Cronin has resigned from the service to enter private business.

Inspector Cronin was assigned to such cases as the $100,000 registered mail robbery at Lowell several years ago, and the $129,000 Fall River mail truck robbery, which led to the arrest and conviction of the Rettich gang. He was acting chief of the New England district on a number of occasions.

He has taken a position with A. R. Lee & Co. of New York. Officials of the company, which insures registered mail, said Mr. Cronin would have complete charge of the investigation of registered mail thefts throughout the nation.

Unmined Coal Estimated

The estimated world total of unmined coal in the ground is 7,800,000,000,000 metric tons.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, April 27

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Wednesday, April 27

2:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Fight for Democratic Choice As Lieutenant Governor Is On

Up and Down Beacon Hill

The campaign for the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant Governor is attracting more candidates than sugar does flies.

The newest contestant is John J. Murray, former Chairman of the State Tax Appeals Board and former Chairman of the State Public Utilities Commission, who, it is reported, will enter the field within a week or 10 days.

The report was circulated as James H. Brennan, former member of the Executive Council, formally announced his candidacy. In the final days of the Curley administration Mr. Brennan was appointed to the State Tax Appeals Board, but like Mr. Murray who was transferred by Governor Curley from the Utilities Commission to the Tax Appeals Board in the same final days, he was ousted when the Legislature passed a bill reorganizing the Tax Appeals Board. Governor Hurley failed to reappoint both men to the newly organized unit called the State Appellate Tax Board. It is curbstone talk that the bill actually was passed to get rid of Mr. Brennan and William Hennessey, another former Councilor appointed by Mr. Curley.

Mr. Murray, for the past six months has been special counsel to Frank P. McNinch, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, a post which, it is reported, he will resign to return to Boston to open a law office and announce formally his candidacy for Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. Murray, a former Professor of Economics at Boston University's School of Business Administration, gained his height in public life during his survey of Massachusetts utility rates. He recommended to the Legislature a proposal to establish a sliding scale system of rate making under which the consumers would share in all profits of the companies over a certain established percentage of return on the companies' investment. The Legislature turned down his proposal. During his term as Chairman of the State Public Utilities Commission, the commission ordered several rate reductions and gained several voluntary reductions from companies.

It is understood Mr. Murray will make lower utility rates one of his major campaign issues. It is also expected that although he is a Democrat he will attack the administration of Governor Hurley. Mr. Murray is a staunch supporter of former Governor Curley who, according to rumor, is preparing to make a campaign fight against Governor Hurley in the primaries, possibly as an independent. It is possible that the two working together would make the campaign particularly uncomfortable for the Governor.

Among other persons considering a fight for the Democratic Lieutenant Governor nomination are Alexander Sullivan, former member of the House of Representatives from East Boston; Edward T. Collins, member of the Executive Council; John H. Walsh of Waltham, former State Commander of the American Legion; and Thomas Galvin of Lawrence.

Edgar M. Mills

Labor Relations Decree Dissolves Company Union

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., April 26—The short but somewhat hectic career of the Central Massachusetts Industrial Union, an independent union of cleansing and dyeing employees, headed by a group of Worcester people, will be terminated in a few days by a decree from the Massachusetts Labor Relations Commission ordering the organization to dissolve.

This announcement was made last night by Michael Phelan, Chairman of the Commission, following a hearing behind closed doors between members of the Commission and attorneys for Joseph Genduso, President of the Union, attorneys for the A. F. of L and for the cleaning and dyeing establishments having contracts with the Union.

The action of the Commission is being taken on the grounds that the Union, which has been a storm center in the Worcester cleaning and dyeing business for the past year, is a company union. The Commission also announced that the contract with the Union signed by seven of the city's leading cleaning concerns, is automatically voided.

Written Contracts Favored by Yale Athletic Coaches

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 26 (AP)—The Yale Daily News, undergraduate publication at the University, states today that 95 per cent of all Eli athletic coaches favor definite contracts covering at least three years instead of the present system of verbal understanding.

The paper based its statement on a survey.

Six years ago, when the veterans of the present staff were first engaged by the Yale Athletic Association, the publication says a three-year written contract was the basis of each coach's position.

This system was abolished with the advent of the present Athletic Association régime.

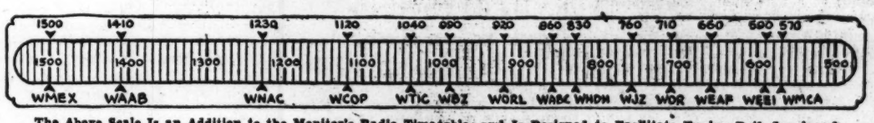
Weeks

(Continued from Page 11)

cial Court to oust Mayors on charges brought by the Attorney General.

Following Mr. Weeks' announcement of his resignation, Charles H. Innes, Back Bay Republican, made public his resignation as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee. Mr. Innes is leader of the Innes machine which controlled Back Bay politics until Henry Parkman, Jr., smashed the organization by throwing his support to Maurice J. Tobin in the last Mayoral election and defeating the Innes candidate, Malcolm E. Nichols.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Boston Hour	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:15 Boston Hour	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 "Let's Pretend"	"The Singing Lady"	Dramatic sketch	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:45 "Let's Pretend"	King's Jesters' Orch.	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Dinner music	"Dance Revue"	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Sports commentator	Musical Rendezvous	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Variety program	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Ames 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
7:15 Hollywood news	Dramatic sketch	Vocal Varieties	New York World's Fair	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Helen Mencken in	Dorothy Thompson	Commentator	Dramatized news	Detective Drama
7:45 "Second Husband"	Oratorical contest	Garden Club	Jack Fischer's Orchestra	Detective Drama
8:00 Edw. G. Robinson;	Madriguera's Orchestra	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	Morton Gould's Orch.	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Claire Trevor; sk.	Madriguera's Orchestra	vocal group	Morton Gould's Orch.	Success stories
8:30 Al Jolson; Martha	"It May Have Happened":	Wayne King's Orchestra	Green Hornet; drama	Vocalist; orchestra
8:45 Raye; orchestra	dramatic sketch	Wayne King's Orchestra	Green Hornet; drama	News commentator
9:00 Al Pearce's Gang:	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Vox Pop": informal in-	"Melody Land"	Variety Hour
9:15 comedy; soloist; or	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	terviews	"Johnson Family"; sk.	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's	NBC Jamboree	Fibber McGee and Com-	"What's in a Word?":	Variety Hour
9:45 Orch.; quartet	NBC Jamboree	pany	talks and music	Variety Hour
10:00 "Time to Shine";	NBC Jamboree	Robert L. Ripley; or-	Jack Fischer's Orch.	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
10:15 Hal Kemp Orch.	NBC Jamboree	chestra; guests	Charioteers; quartet	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
10:30 Air Mail Week	Eighth Annual Eastman	"Hollywood Gossip"	Johnny Messner's Orch	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
10:45 Four Clubmen	School Festival	Talk, Dale Carnegie	Johnny Messner's Orch	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	News Service	Development of Music	Joe Frasetto's Orch
11:15 America Dances	Music As You Desire It	Yankee Weather Service	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Billy Hayes's Orchestra
11:30 Happy Felton's Or-	Music As You Desire It	Irwin Gilbert Orchestra	Leo Reisman orchestra	"Road to Fame"
11:45 chestra	Music As You Desire It	Irwin Gilbert Orchestra	Leo Reisman orchestra	"Road to Fame"

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Organist	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Comment	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organist	Musical Timetable
8:30 Radio Almanac	"Mac and Moore"	Nursery talk	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
8:45 Music; fashions	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
9:00 Organist	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Food talk	Farm and Home News
9:15 Jimmie and Dick	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Piano lessons
9:30 "Road of Life"	Breakfast Club: popular	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	Italian Echoes
9:45 Bachelor's Children	variety; news	"Variations": music	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly: sketch	Drama; music	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Margo": sketch	"John's Other Wife"	"Choir Loft": organ	Al McCullough, songs
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Attorney-at-Law"	"Just Plain Bill"	Fashions in Rhythm	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	Home Forum: talk	Dramatic sketch	Earl Lawrence, songs	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Studio speaker	"Mary Marlin": sketch	David Harum: sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	Geraldine Dell, songs
11:15 "Musical Moments"	"Women and News"	Backstage Wife: sketch	"Melody Strings"	Charity news
11:30 "Big Sister"; sk.	"Vic and Sade"	"How to Be Charming"	Highlights, Halftones	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Edward MacHugh	"Hello, Peggy": sketch	Vocalist; orchestra	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; Feature; Dance	Talk, Rev. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "The Goldbergs"	Revue; music; stocks	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Italian radio review
12:30 Helen Trent	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; forecasts
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Betty and Bob"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Betty Crocker"	Home Hour	"Joyce Jordan": sketch	"Treasures in Melody"	Kiwanis Club Luncheon;
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Rex Battle's Orchestra	speakers
1:45 "Valiant Lady": sk.	Jack and Loretta	Marjorie Mills Hour	Voice of Experience	Kiwanis Club
2:00 "Ma Perkins"	"Swingtime Trio"	"Way Down East"	Piano soloist	Song team
2:15 "The O'Neills"	"Let's Talk It Over"	"Musical Roundup"	"Reveries"	Book Reviews
2:30 School of the Air	"Waltz Favorites": con-	"Rhyming Minstrel"	Sports reports	"Melody Express"
2:45 School of the Air	cert orchestra	"Julia Blake": sketch	Sports reports	"Melody Express"
3:00 News Service	Continental Varieties	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees vs. Brook-	Joe Erickson, songs
3:15 'Your Government'	Continental Varieties	"Ma Perkins": sketch	lyn baseball game	Sport reports
3:30 Commentator	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	"Vic and Sade"	Boston Bees vs. Brook-	Studio program
3:45 C. Hector's Orch.	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	"The Guiding Light"	lyn baseball game	Studio program
4:00 C. Hector's Orch.	Stocks; comment	"Lorenzo Jones"	Boston Bees vs Brook-	Sports reports
4:15 Matinee Musical	Club Matinee: variety	"Mary Marlin": sketch	lyn baseball game	"Song Styles"
4:30 Parent - Teachers	Club Matinee: variety	Commentator	Boston Bees vs. Brook-	Variety Sports Review
4:45 Association	Club Matinee: variety	"The Road of Life"	lyn baseball game	Variety Sports Review
5:00 The Botson Hour	Dance Interlude: news	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Terry and Pirates"	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:30 "March of Games"	The Singing Lady	"Your Family": sketch	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:45 "Exploring Space"	"King's Jesters": orch.	Little Orphan Annie	Sports reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Rhythm Revue	Revelers: male quartet	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian raido review
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Sport commentator	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Lum and Abner"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Variety program	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Network speaker	Dramatic sketch	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Brad Reynolds' Orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Chicago program	Rose Marie, songs	"Songsmiths"	"The Lone Ranger":	Vocalist; piano duo
7:45 Comment; music	Commentator	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	Harper's Varieties
8:00 Cavalcads of Amer-	"Midweek Function"	"One Man's Family":	Ennio Bolognini's Orch.	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 ica: sketch	"Midweek Function"	dramatic sketch	Studio speaker	Miss Gerry's Swing
8:30 Ben Bernie and All	Commentator	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Let's Visit": informal	Air Mail Week, talk
8:45 the Lads	Barry McKinley, songs	vocalists	network interviews	"Movie Stardust"
9:00 Grace Moore; com-	"Tune Types": variety	Fred Allen in "Town	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Federal Theater: "His-
9:15 ment; orchestra	"Tune Types": variety	Hall Tonight"; quartet;	"Johnson Family"; sk.	tory in Action"
9:30 Mme. C'g Kai-shek	"Under Western Skies":	Players; guest; vocal	"Jazz Nocturne"	Fifth Estate Club: Citi-
9:45 "Hits and Encores"	dramatization	trio; orchestra	"Jazz Nocturne"	zens' Forum
10:00 "Gang Busters";	Auto Dealer's talk	Kay Kyser's Musical	"Symphonic Strings"	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:15 dramatic sketch	Nola Day, songs	Class and Dance	"Symphonic Strings"	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:30 "It Can Be Done";	NBC Minstrel Show	Kay Kyser's Musical	Melodies From the Sky	Al Shayne
10:45 dramatic sketch	NBC Minstrel Show	Class and Dance	Melodies From the Sky	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	Yankee News Service	Melodies From the Sky	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 Frank Dailey's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Jack Renard Orchestra	lem"; variety
11:30 George Olsen's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Irwin Gilbert's Orch.	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 George Olsen's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Irwin Gilbert's Orch.	lem"; variety

Visibility and Safety Aim Of New Rear-Engine Auto

(Continued from Page 11)

percolate through the entire car interior.

But the most interesting part of the experience of driving the Stevens car is the view of the roadway immediately ahead. There is something restful about a short-distant view rather than the compulsory long-distance perspective in driving. Or is it the relaxation that comes from being able to shift from the long to the short perspective and vice-versa?

The story of reduced driver visibility began in 1905, according to Mr. Stevens, when the engine was moved slightly forward and the driver's view reduced from a 40 degree angle of visibility to 30 degrees. By 1920, the hoods had been lengthened further to cut the angle of visibility to 12 degrees. Today's cars provide only 4 degrees, said the originator of the modern one-man crusade.

Today, as a result of Mr. Stevens' campaign, newspapers are being introduced to a rare type of advertising in which the advertiser expects no personal glory or financial recompense. At the bottom of advertisements which are appearing with increasing regularity in Greater Boston papers, Mr. Stevens notes that "this sponsors no individual car and has no commercial aspects."

"I am simply moved," he said, "by the belief that car designers do not realize what so-called beauty is doing to increase highway tragedies. Cowls have been built to eye levels. Steering wheel tops are at eye level. Rear windows are nothing but slits. Side windows are divided so that you cannot put your head or hand out. Sills have been built to neck levels. And seats have been tilted back at lounging angles and steering columns have been set almost horizontal."

From three years of close application to the highway problems, Mr. Stevens drew this final conclusion: "The automotive industry cannot schoolmaster 125,000,000 people, nor enforce the highway laws for 40,000,000 drivers. But it can, through engineering and research, provide them with maximum safety in motorcar designing and equipment."

Pacific Mills Plant Expected to Close

MANCHESTER, N. H., April 26 (AP)—Returning to work after a week's shutdown, about 1,000 employees of the local division of Pacific Mills were notified yesterday to run out the work in preparation for another shutdown. It was learned that it would take about 60 days to complete the work.

An official of the company said that the uncertainty of general conditions made it impossible to predict when the mills would reopen.

English Tea Room

Luncheon, tea and dinner served in an atmosphere of charm with really delicious food.

31 Newbury Street
Boston

The Finest Scotch Tweeds and Knitwear

Genuine Scotch Tweeds
Sold by the yard or custom tailored into smart coats, capes and suits.

Sweaters and Twin Sets
In a fine variety of weights, colors and attractive models.

ROMANES & PATERSON
581 Boylston Street, Boston

PROTECT YOUR VALUABLE FURS
Bailey's scientific storage during the summer months is a certain yet inexpensive means of assuring you priceless beauty and long use of your valuable furs.

BAILEY'S
CLEANSERS & DYERS
26 West Street BOSTON Han 8126
608 Beacon Street BOSTON Ken 3838

The News in Boston Today

(Continued from Page 11)

ceptance was received this afternoon, will be Powers Hapgood, organizer for the United Shoe Workers of America of the C. I. O., Mr. Paine announced. Others previously announced include: Joseph Coldwell and Rose Pesotta, labor leaders; Gertrude Tanneyhill, Simmons; Ted Taylor, Harvard; John Swomley, Boston University, students.

While the rally is being held on the Common, other meetings will be held at Harvard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and other educational institutions. All classes have been suspended at Technology from 11 to noon by Dr. Karl T. Compton, president, in order to allow students to attend the meeting in the large Lecture Hall. Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York will speak at both the Harvard and M. I. T. rallies.

Bids for Widening Cape Canal Opened

Bids were opened today at the United States Army Engineers' office in Boston for the removal of 797,600 cubic yards of material from the westerly end of the Cape Cod Canal, broadening the channel bottom from 315 to 480 feet.

The low bidder—with a figure of 49.1 cents per cubic yard—was the M. A. Breyman Dredging Company of Jersey City, N. J. Bids were also entered by the Arundel Corporation of Baltimore, Md., whose figure was 51.7 cents per cubic yard, and by the Great Lakes Dredge and Dock Company of New York City, which offered to do the job for 54.3 cents per cubic yard.

The U. S. Army Engineers stated that the improvement project has already resulted in providing a minimum depth of 32 feet at low water through the entire canal and a minimum width of 315 feet. Further improvements are contemplated and will be carried out as fast as appropriations are available.

Scrubwomen Ask For Pay Increase

Statehouse scrubwomen who get up before daylight to make the corridors and stairways clean for the Legislators today went in force to the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means to ask that their salaries be increased from $18 to $20 a week.

Lillian Austin, spokeswoman for the 50 scrubbers, told the Legislators that $20 was little enough for cleaning up the dirt brought into the Statehouse during the day. She challenged the Legislators to "get up at 3 a. m. some day and see what the women have to do for $18 a week." Fred Kimball, Superintendent of Buildings at the Statehouse and several representatives and Senators appeared in favor of the increase.

Air-Mail Week Plans Announced

Mayor Tobin, sitting today with local Post Office Department, city and aviation officials learned of the progress in the plans for Boston's and Massachusetts' celebration of National Air-Mail Week, May 15 to 21.

Planned already are an "Open House Day" at East Boston Airport, date not yet announced, in which the public will be allowed to visit terminals, shops and hangars; also 600 postmasters from all over the state will participate in an anniversary celebration at the airport under the direction of William P. Long, Boston Park Commissioner, and Capt. Albert W. Edson, superintendent of the airport.

An aviation banquet is planned for Sunday, May 15, at the Hotel Statler in which, so the publicity on the affair states, "the leading citizens of the United States will participate."

The Boston Chamber of Commerce has donated a cachet stamp with which air-mail envelopes will be adorned during Air-Mail Week.

Under the direction of Arthur J. Gould, superintendent of schools in Boston, a prize essay contest on aviation will be conducted in the public schools on the subject, "Wings Across America."

Purchase of 'El' At $65 Proposed

A three-man subcommittee of the Massachusetts Legislature today proposed that the Boston Metropolitan District Commission purchase the outstanding common stock of the Boston Elevated Railway at $65 a share.

The committee gave its recommendation to the full Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs, which will meet next Monday to consider the matter. The subcommittee comprised Senator Arthur W. Hollis (R) of Newton; Representative E. Morris (D) of Everett, and Representative G. Bowker (R) of Brookline.

The price was apparently a compromise between the suggestion of $60 a share recently made by Gov. Charles F. Hurley and that of $70 made by the directors of the Elevated. The stock closed at $52 on the Boston stock exchange last night.

Derailed Engine Ties Up Traffic

More than 25,000 commuters were delayed from five to 20 minutes in setting out for home from the South Station yesterday, as a result of the derailment of the 300-ton locomotive attached to the Puritan. The engine split a switch about 200 yards out of the station and hung precariously at a 45-degree angle, although all the cars remained undamaged on the tracks and passengers were unhurt.

The wreck prevented backing from the yards into tracks 8, 9, 10, and 11 of local commuters' trains, although inbound trains were able to reach those platforms. All local trains were forced, as a result, to use the other tracks. Long distance expresses left on time, being given

(Continued from Page 11)

these persons would pay for ordinary life insurance.

He pointed out that a beneficiary's $23,000 invested at 4 per cent would yield only $960 a year.

Samuel B. Horowitz, attorney for the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, in charge of workmen's compensation activities, charged "the trouble is that the private insurance companies cannot stand honest competition, and that is why they want this restriction."

Mr. Horowitz asserted he did not believe the bill was constitutional on grounds that it was class legislation. This argument was advanced also by Rutherford E. Smith, President of the Savings Banks Association of Massachusetts.

Kenneth I. Taylor, legislative agent of the State Federation of Labor, placed on the record a letter from Senator David I. Walsh, in opposition to the bill. He added that if necessary the opposition would put the question on the ballot. This would result, he said, in "the greatest advertising savings bank life insurance ever had."

Proponents heard today included Everett Mahoney of Lowell and Gerald J. Connor and Fred Mitchell of the Industrial Insurance Agents Union of Boston.

Young G.O.P. Club At Harvard Elects

Harvard, following precedent, turned to the "presidential belt" for leadership in the Young Republican Club of Harvard, organized this week.

Formed, a press release states, with "the avowed purpose of seeking an intelligent approach to the problems confronting present-day American representative government," the organization chose Randolph S. D. Linwood '40, of Junction City, Kan., as President; Robert E. Schnittger '39, of Cleveland, Ohio, Vice-President; Theodore L. Sendak '40, of Gary, Ind., Secretary, and James A. Hermann '39, of Berkeley, Calif., Treasurer.

The group intends to be in a strong enough position by autumn to be able to render the active support of more of the younger element of the G. O. P. to Republican candidates throughout the country.

Burned Vessel's Officers Honored

Echoes of the burning at sea of the Boston Diesel fishing dragger Exeter off Browns Bank 70 miles to the southward of Seal Island, N. S., April 15, were heard at the Boston Fish Pier today when gold watches were given to three officers of the vessel for heroism in saving all nine men aboard the craft.

Although the Exeter was valued at more than $36,000 and was a total loss, the owners recognized the bravery of men who prevented loss of life, when Clarence Francis, president of General Seafoods Corporation came from New York to present the watches personally at the office of J. L. Alphen, vice-president general manager at the Fish Pier.

Vernon J. Nickerson, skipper; Forman Spinney, chief engineer and Woodrow Wilson, second engineer, were credited with the safety of all nine hands. The fire in the engine room broke out suddenly from a cause not yet explained, while the engine was functioning at full speed.

Mayor Modifies Ferryboat Order

A last-minute plea by a board of 15 Boston and East Boston business men, which included Attorney Alexander Whiteside and Daniel O'Connell, President of the East Boston Board of Trade, caused Mayor Tobin yesterday to withhold sale of the ferry boat Daniel A. McCormack, scheduled to be auctioned Wednesday.

The Mayor ordered that the Lieutenant Flaherty be auctioned instead. The Daniel A. McCormack will not be sold, he told the committee after hearing its objections. The Lieutenant Flaherty will be auctioned at the South Ferry slip at 11 a. m. at an upset price of $40,000.

Previously the Mayor stated that he would sell both ferry boats and had introduced an order in the City Council asking for authorization to do so. This order was passed by the Council, only three Councilors voting against the Mayor. When it was learned at the regular weekly meeting of the Council yesterday that the Mayor had changed his plans, Councilors pointed out that this is the first time that Mayor Tobin retreated under pressure opposing his various economy proposals.

Auto Check-up To Start Monday

Warning was given all motorists today by Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, that the semi-annual compulsory inspection of automobile equipment will begin on Monday.

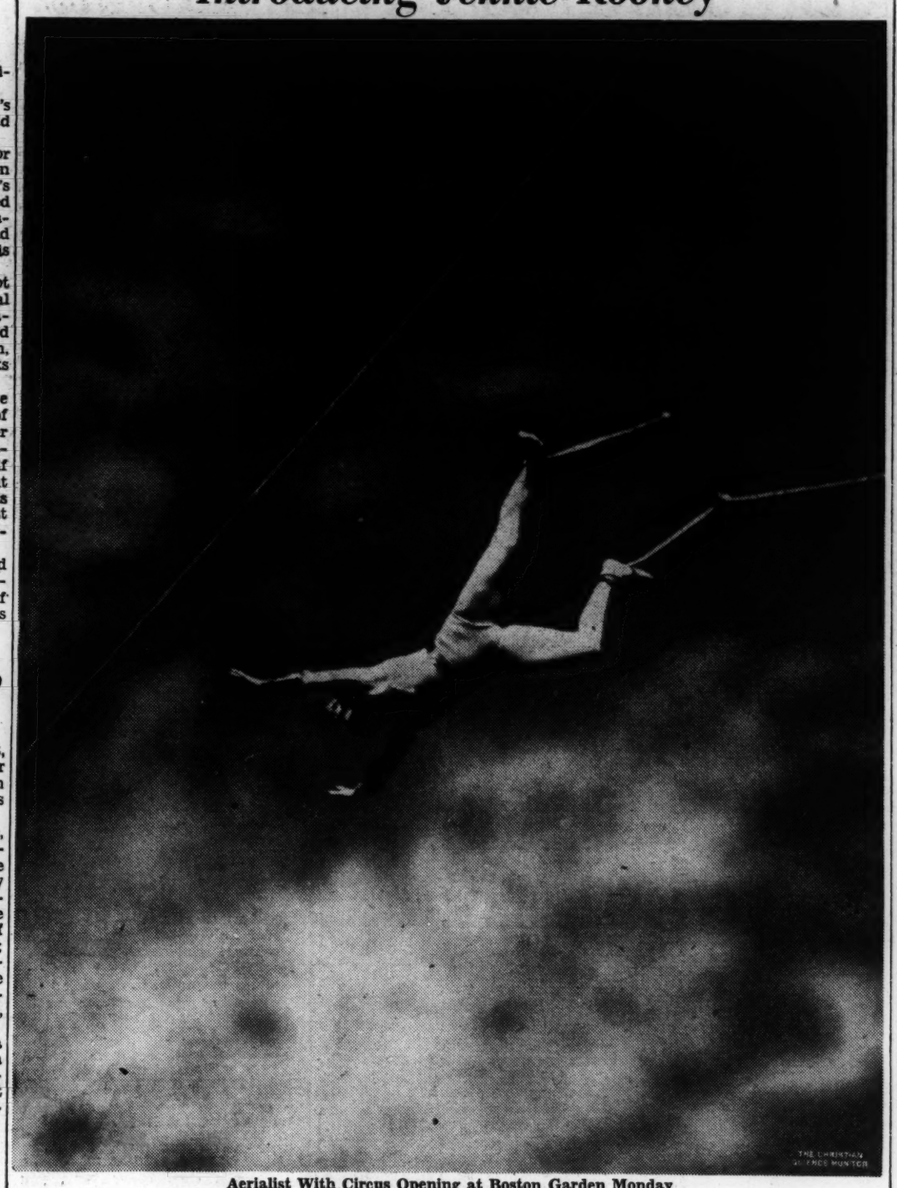
Although automobile owners have the entire month of May to obtain their windshield sticker, the Registrar declared, "no person has a right to have his car on the highway either in May of at any other time without having his brakes, lights and other equipment in a safe condition.

"Therefore, beginning May 18, all the inspectors of this department who can be spared will be on the highways to stop automobiles not displaying stickers. And the registration of every car which is found in an unsafe condition will be suspended."

Boston Mayoralty Bill Is Advanced

A bill allowing the Mayor of Boston—including Mayor Maurice J. Tobin—to run for re-election was passed to a third reading today in the House of Representatives by a vote of 142 to 3. The measure has already been passed to be engrossed by the Senate, although the Legislative Committee on Cities had reported it adversely.

Introducing Jennie Rooney



Aerialist With Circus Opening at Boston Garden Monday

Circus Bedecked in Brilliant Garb

Labeled with a sign reading, "under new management," the Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Combined Circus is scheduled to open a week's engagement in Boston Garden next Monday. The new management is actually composed of members of the famous Ringling family who built the modern circus into the amazingly complex affair it is today.

Return of the circus to the Ringling family, now headed by John Ringling North, nephew of the last Ringling to own the circus, was accomplished last winter when the family repurchased the property from the banking interests that had taken it over in 1930.

Loss of the circus by the Ringlings followed soon after John Ringling's purchase of the American Circus Company in order to protect his Madison Square Garden run from competition. During the period that the circus was under bank domination economy, of course, was the general rule, although under Sam Gumpertz the circus continued as a fine, clean spectacle of its own peculiar sort.

Resumption of management by the Ringlings has, according to all reports, brought a new lavishness to the three rings, two stages, race track, and swings that comprise the center of circus attraction.

Among the more interesting items of comment heard during the circus' New York run was frequent allusion to the gorgeous costuming. This is largely due, circus officials said, to the work of Charles LeMaire, who gained fame as costumer for Ziegfeld's Follies and other large productions.

Leading the new attractions this year, is Frank "Bring 'em Back Alive" Buck with a wild animal show. His presentation includes Gargantua, said to be the largest gorilla ever shown by the circus.

The nub of the circus, however, continues to be the equestrian acts, the aerialists and all the glittering array of specialty acts that have made the circus an international institution.

N. H. Methodists Ask Withdrawal Of Arms Firm Trusts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., April 26—The 109th annual conference of the New Hampshire Methodist Episcopal Church today had closed here with a surprising demand upon the organization's trustees that they withdraw all trust-fund investments in stocks and bonds of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and the United States Steel Corporation because of their rearmament activities.

The resolution, introduced by the Rev. J. Tremayne Copplestone of Suncook, brought to an emphatic point discussions which for the week's conference have centered around investment of church funds in unethical enterprises, and the more general subject of peace and war.

Denunciations of rearmament programs proposed or pursued by various governments, including the United States, have been generally sounded by speakers at the conference.

Democracies by Their Nature Shown Subject to Pressure

The Week at Harvard

"Every democratic government is constantly under pressure, even to the point of corruption, by those who would make government serve their private ends," declared Roger N. Baldwin, of New York City, Director of the American Civil Liberties Union, in the first of four lectures given annually under the Godkin Lecture Foundation at Harvard. Mr. Baldwin spoke in New Lecture Hall yesterday on "Civil Liberties and Industrial Conflict."

Referring to the "history of civil liberties" as the "history of political democracy," Mr. Baldwin traced the development of those liberties which Americans have come to expect.

"Without the guarantees of freedom to speak, write, meet, print, and organize, no political democracy is secure," he said. "Whether these are liberties set forth in a constitution or, as in England, in a body of tradition, matters little. They may even be conceived, as they were by the French political philosophers, as natural rights inherent in man's demand for expression. Their origin is unimportant. Their recognition and practice are essential. Laws and court decisions may hinder or help; they do not affect their substance.

"Every country not under dictatorial rule claims them as the touchstones of peaceful change. As they apply in politics to the people as a whole, so in industry they apply in principle to workers. As they protect the people's rights to meet, organize, vote, and parade, so in principle they protect the workers' rights to meet, organize, strike, and picket."

Dealing more specifically with the present situation in this country, Mr. Baldwin continued: "What we are witnessing in the United States today in the struggle over the extensions of democracy is a worldwide conflict far sharper elsewhere. Ideologically it is conceived in terms of the extremes of Fascism and Communism, which offer us an unreasoning choice between equally unacceptable dictatorial alternatives. No supporter of the democratic principle can tolerate either.

"The practical choice in the European world today is between political democracy and Fascism. It is not impossible that the future will force upon democrats and libertarians the unwelcome choice between Democracy and Fascism. Such an alignment of loyalties is already evident in the world-wide divisions of sympathy between the Soviet and Fascist dictatorships."

Nor is this increasingly powerful rise of the working classes to positions of authority limited to western Europe, according to Mr. Baldwin.

Vermont

(Continued from Page 11)

ond term, there had been those who believed the Lieutenant Governor had a chance to gain the higher honor. This was based on a fundamental objection held by many voters against the second term idea. Only two Governors, in recent years, have been re-elected.

There is a general indication that Mortimer R. Proctor will again seek re-election as Representative from his town and the speakership of the House of Representatives. Unless the Democrats should break a 50-year precedent and win in the November elections, the status quo of the three would be maintained for the next two years.

* * *

Assistant Judge Appointed

Governor Aiken has appointed Alfred C. Wells of Randolph, former State Senator, an Assistant Judge in Orange County to succeed Fred O. Ralph of Brookfield, who recently passed on. Mr. Wells was a member of the House of Representatives in 1915, of the Senate in 1931, and is a former Town Auditor and Selectman.

35¢ goes a long way now!

You can accomplish a lot by an out-of-town call . . . and it costs far less than you expect. Evenings after 7 and all day Sunday 35¢* will take you anywhere 96 miles away. Even 25 cents goes a surprising distance. Get things done. Keep in touch by telephone.

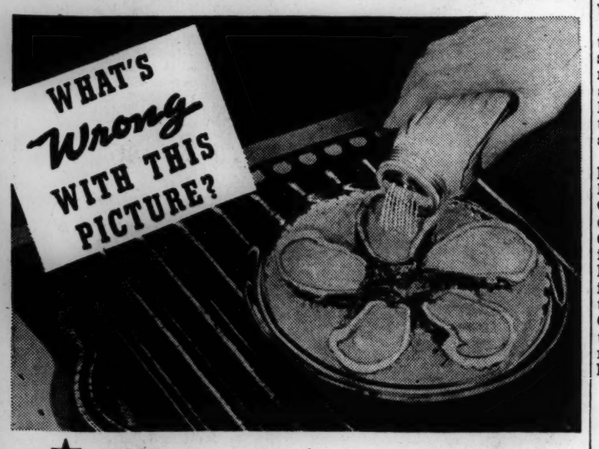
*3 minute station-to-station rates.

TELEPHONE

Dial KEN 3870
It's Time to Store FURS
Our many years of experience in the expert handling of furs qualifies us to give you the best cold storage service.
Spaulding - Riedel
FURRIERS
376 Boylston Street Boston

Safest for Silver since 1865
CANDO POLISHES
Safest - Speediest - Best
"QUICK-AS-A-WINK"
Gleaming brasses, copper, monel metal, chromium, windows, enameled stoves, sinks and all porcelains.
AT YOUR DEALERS

DALOZ
EST. 1863
CLEANSERS DYERS
To Intelligent Buyers
Clothing, Curtains, Blankets, Rugs
Storage
PLANT: 11 Humphrey St., Dorchester, Col. 2400-1-2
BUREAUS: 37 Temple Place, Boston; 1052 Beacon St., Brookline

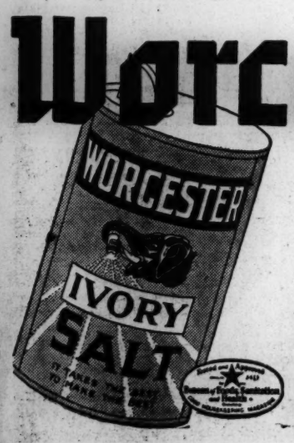


★ Sprinkle oysters with salt before broiling or baking? Never! Why?

We give you the finest of salt for your cooking . . . but be sure to add it when it gives the greatest savor to your food. Oysters will be a little toughened and lose some of their liquor if salted before cooking. Mushrooms tell another story; add the salt early in the cooking, for salt brings out the fine delicate flavor. Don't just take salt for granted!

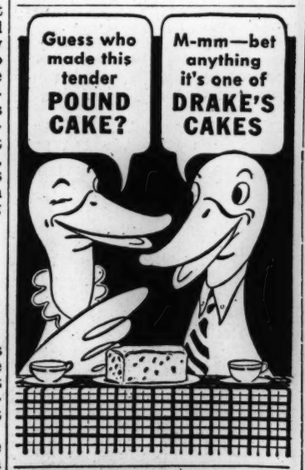
What is the finest salt? The world's greatest chefs say Worcester Salt is the finest. They use Worcester Salt and *only* Worcester Salt in all their cooking. For long experience has taught them that Worcester Salt is always pure. It has none of the harsh bitter impurities of ordinary salt to affect the flavor of fine foods. Worcester Salt Co., *America's oldest refiners of pure salt*, New York, U. S. A.

Worcester Salt



★NOW—LOOK FOR THE WEIGHT

Save money. Make it a habit to look at the "*net weight*" marked on the package of salt you buy. It will pay you always to insist on the 2 pound (32 ounce) Worcester Ivory Salt package.



Change Monotonous Meals to Sparkling Ones

MITSUBISHI CO.
120 Broadway
New York, N. Y.

Packed Aboard Floating Canneries

THREE DIAMONDS
FANCY CRABMEAT

EAT TOMATOES.. They're Stored Up Summer Sunshine!

RICHMOND TOMATOES
These are Special Low Prices on Choice Red Ripe Tomatoes. You'll notice their high quality and flavor.
2 LGE. TINS 25¢ 3 No. 2 TINS 29¢

FINAST TOMATOES
Fancy Solid Pack, Whole, Red-ripe Tomatoes, packed at the peak of their flavor.
2 LGE. NO. 2½ TINS 29¢

EVEREADY FRUIT COCKTAIL NO. 2½ TIN 23c 2 NO. 1 TINS 27c
EVEREADY WHOLE PEELED APRICOTS 2 NO. 1 TINS 25c
EDUCATOR CRAX FRESH BAKED 1 LB. PKG. 17c

LOOK AT THESE EVERYDAY LOW PRICES

GORTON'S	CODFISH CAKES	2	10 OZ. TINS 25¢	BAKED BEANS	FINAST	2	28 OZ. TINS 25¢
R & R CHICKEN	or Elmwood Boneless		6 OZ. TIN 45¢	B & M BEANS	OVEN BAKED	2	28 OZ. TINS 27¢
DAINTY JELL	6 Pure Fruit Flavors	3	PKGS. 10¢	FRIEND'S BEANS		2	28 OZ. TINS 27¢
CRISCO	3 LB. TIN 49¢		1 LB. TIN 17¢	BISQUICK	Makes Light Biscuits		2½ LB. PKG. 27¢
PRESERVES	MIRABEL Raspberry or Strawberry 1 LB. JAR 19¢		2 LB. JAR 33¢	ROLLED OATS	WHITE SPRAY Quick or Regular		3 LB. PKG. 15¢
PRESERVES	MIRABEL - All Other Pure Fruit Flavors Except Grape	2	1 LB. JARS 35¢	CORN FLAKES	WHITE SPRAY		PKG. 5¢
GULDEN'S MUSTARD			8 OZ. JAR 10¢	WHEATIES	Breakfast of Champions	2	PKGS. 23¢
FRENCH'S MUSTARD			9 OZ. JAR 10¢	BAKER'S COCOA			½ LB. TIN 7¢
RINSO	Washes Clothes Better		LGE. PKG. 19¢	HERSHEY'S	COCOA 1 LB. TIN 13¢		½ LB. TIN 7¢
OXYDOL			LGE. PKG. 19¢	CAMPBELL'S	TOMATO SOUP	3	TINS 20¢
LUX FLAKES			LGE. PKG. 19¢	CAMPBELL'S	ASS'T SOUPS Except Chicken and Mushroom	3	TINS 25¢
LIFEBUOY SOAP		4	BARS 25¢	SUGAR	CONFECTIONERS OR BROWN		1 LB. PKG. 7¢
KIRKMAN'S SOAP		2	BARS 9¢	GEISHA CRABMEAT			NO. ½ TIN 25¢
FLAKOPIE CRUST			PKG. 13¢	CHATKA CRABMEAT			NO. ½ TIN 25¢
LUX TOILET SOAP		4	BARS 25¢	TUNA FISH	Light Meat NO. 1 TIN 28¢	2	NO. ½ TINS 29¢
CUT-RITE	WAX PAPER		40 FT. ROLL 5¢	GRAPEFRUIT	FINAST Fancy Sections		NO. 2 TIN 10¢
TOILET TISSUE	RICHMOND	6	ROLLS 19¢	GRAPEFRUIT JUICE	46 OZ. TIN 23¢	3	18 OZ. TINS 25¢
				WELCH'S GRAPE JUICE			PINTS 25¢

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Veteran Lefthander Is Beginning to Pay Dividends to the Red Sox—Dodgers Here

Ostermueller on Comeback Trail for Manager Cronin

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

On the list of successful major league "comebacks," add the name of Fritz Ostermueller.

Back in 1933, during the off-season, the Red Sox bought Fritz from the Cardinal farm at Rochester. In '33 he had won 16 games and dropped only seven in the International League, although out of action several months of the race. His earned run average was 2.44—not outstanding, but attractive.

From Rochester

"Ostie" appeared in 33 games as a freshman big leaguer, winning 10 and losing 13 for the Red Sox. He looked like a real pitcher. His sweeping side-arm motion could stop those dangerous left-handed batters. More than one critic went "overboard" on him, predicting the start of the leading left-handed pitching career since the arrival of Bob Grove and Vernon Gomez.

But something happened to Ostermueller. Through 1935, '36 and '37 he went downhill. He was losing the combination. By the close of last season he was known in the American League as a seven-inning hurler. Fritz could pitch well enough for five, six or seven frames, but his late-game weakening was as certain as rain.

Joe Cronin, manager of the Red Sox, almost gave up on the lefthander. Only Fritz's fast ball kept him at Fenway Park.

"Every time I thought of letting him go," Cronin said recently, "I remembered his fast ball. It had me stopped. I couldn't think of another like it around in the minor leagues, and there weren't many like it in the majors."

One More Chance

So the Red Sox manager decided to give Ostermueller one more try. During the winter definite steps were taken to correct the pitcher's weakness. He was ready by the time the Sox reported at Sarasota, and brought himself along slowly.

"Ostie's" development was rapid. He was effective in the Grapefruit League; on the journey northward. He was effective in his initial appearance at Fenway Park last week, but when he went out and blanked the Senators yesterday at Griffith Stadium and never once showed signs of weakening, Cronin and his team mates must have made plenty of noise in the clubhouse afterward.

Ostermueller should be a tremendous help to the Red Sox this year. As they struggle to regain a spot in the first division, Cronin needs every ounce of pitching he can muster, and it is indeed fortunate that Fritz has come back.

Stopped Yankees

Cronin sent the left-hander against the Yankees in the afternoon game of April 19. Jack Wilson, who had started, injured his leg and was forced out. "Ostie" took up the burden at the beginning of the fourth inning, and all he did was shut out the world champions with one hit—a single that rolled between Cronin, at shortstop, and second base.

Fritz was great yesterday. Against the Senators, he yielded only four hits—one scratchy—and walked only one man over the nine-inning route. At no time was he bothered by wildness or weakening. He sent big Zeke Bonura, one of the league's most dangerous right-handed hitters, back to the bench without a single. As Fritz also received credit for that exhibition facing the Yanks, this was his second victory of the season. The score yesterday was 7 to 0.

♪ ♪ ♪

Joe Di Maggio signed yesterday, but he failed to make the trip to Philadelphia with the Yankees. The outfielder will probably need about a week longer to get into playing shape after his long holdout session. The Yanks, incidentally, dropped a 6-to-1 decision to the Athletics.

♪ ♪ ♪

With Chet Laabs hitting a home run with the bases loaded, the Tigers defeated the Browns, 10 to 1.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Pittsburgh Pirates remained undefeated at the head of the National League yesterday by out-scoring the Cubs, 8 to 6. A four-run eighth brought the Bucs their seventh straight. Paul Derringer of the Cincinnati Reds blanked the Cardinals, 5 to 0, on three hits.

Tufts Battling Eagle Baseball Team Tomorrow

Tufts baseball team with two defeats in three starts runs into a tartar tomorrow afternoon when Coach Ken Nash takes his boys to University Heights to battle the Boston College Eagles.

The Jumbos started the season off with a barrage of 13 runs against American International, but since that opening game the best Tufts has done in contests against Northeastern and Vermont has been to score two runs—one in each game.

Against the Huskies the Jumbos were held to four scattered hits by Northeastern's latest pitching find, Frank Meehan. Last Saturday Tufts outhit Vermont, 8 to 7, but were unable to push more than one lone tally across the plate. The Green Mountain boys, aided by a costly error, rang up four markers.

Nash has not chosen his pitcher for tomorrow, but it is likely that the curved-ball artist, Allan Hatch, may work for the Jumbos. If this sophomore does not start Nash probably will pitch Johnny Hughes, Tufts' ace pitcher.

Boston College has won its last three games and has shown improvement in each contests. Last week the Eagles were barely able to edge Rhode Island State, 3 to 2. Yesterday the B. C. team, playing a return game with the Rams, banged out 13 hits for a 6-to-2 victory. Last Saturday the Eagles beat the strong Springfield nine, 7 to 2.

Lott Turns Back Russian Net Star

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 26 (AP)—The veteran George Lott, off his game because of lack of practice, was forced yesterday to call upon his vast experience to escape elimination in the U. S. open tennis tournament by Capt. Val Yavorsky, Greenbrier tennis professional.

Lott had beaten F. Buck Jones of Chicago, 6—2, 6—2, 6—2, when he met Yavorsky, a former colonel in the Russian Imperial Guard and one-time champion of Russia, in the third round.

Yavorsky took the first and fourth sets due to his surprising recoveries but Lott won, 2—6, 6—1, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3.

The defending champion, Karel Kozeluh, easily took his third round match 6—0, 6—2, 6—2 from Kenneth Napier of Phoenix, Ariz., who had beaten the Bridgeport, Conn., city champion, Igor Denisoff, 7—5, 6—3, 11—9.

Eastern College Scores

Baseball

Drexell 7, Susquehanna 7.
Gettysburg 4, Bucknell 1.
Manhattan 8, St. John's 3.
Moravian 12, Albright 5.
Temple 6, Ursinus 5.
Yale 4, Story A. C. 0.
Boston College 6, R. I. State 2.

Tennis

Swarthmore 7, Muhlenberg 2.
M. I. T. 7, Bates 2.

Golf

Brown 7, Tufts 2.

Women's Golf Association

First Team Standing

	Matches Won	Matches Lost	Points Won	Points Lost
Midland	2	0	16	2
Central	2	0	12	6
The C. C.	1	1	11	7
Northern	1	1	9	9
Middlesex	0	2	4	14
Southern	0	2	2	16

Second Team Standing

Midland	2	0	12	6
The C. C.	2	0	10	8
Central	1	1	12	6
Northern	1	1	11	7
Southern	0	2	5	13
Middlesex	0	2	4	14

Third Team Standing

The C. C.	2	0	14	4
Central	1	1	9	9
Middlesex	1	1	9	9
Southern	1	1	9	9
Midland	1	1	7	11
Northern	0	2	6	12

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	5	1	.833
Boston	5	2	.714
Washington	4	3	.667
Chicago	3	3	.500
St. Louis	3	4	.429
New York	3	5	.375
Philadelphia	2	4	.333
Detroit	2	5	.286

Results April 25

Philadelphia 6, New York 1.
Detroit 10, St. Louis 1.
Boston 7, Washington 0.
One game postponed.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	7	0	1.000
New York	5	1	.833
Boston	3	2	.600
Chicago	4	3	.571
Brooklyn	2	4	.333
Cincinnati	2	5	.286
Philadelphia	1	4	.200
St. Louis	1	6	.143

Results April 25

Pittsburgh 8, Chicago 6.
Cincinnati 5, St. Louis 0.
Other games postponed.

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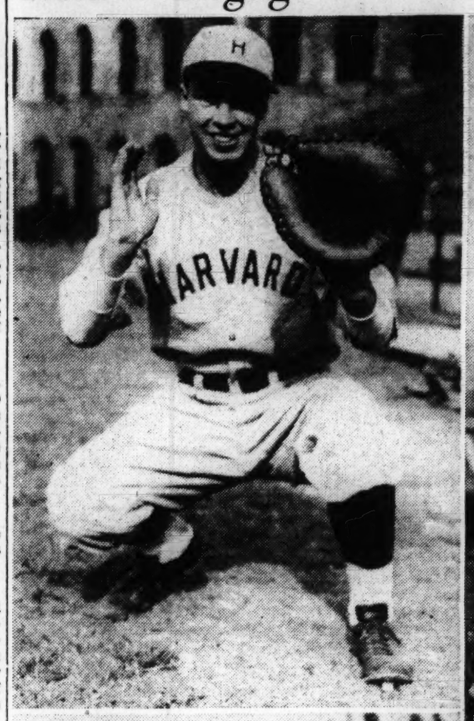
Return Engagement for Local College Nines



By a Staff Photographer

Upper Left—Paul Doyle, Harvard Catcher. Right—Johnny Mahoney, Harvard Pitcher. Lower Left—John Quinn, B. U. Shortstop

Mahoney and Doyle May Be the Starting Battery for the Crimson. Quinn Will Play Shortstop for Boston University. Harvard Won the First Game at Soldiers Field, 6 to 4, Recently, and Tomorrow They Play at Nickerson Field

Harvard Faces Boston University Nine at Nickerson Field Wednesday

Harvard's varsity baseball team will meet Boston University at Riverside tomorrow afternoon in the major event of a mid-week schedule which lists contests for five Harvard sport teams. Additionally, the freshman baseball team will play Boston University on the freshman diamond on Soldiers Field at 4 p. m., the varsity lacrosse team will meet New Hampshire and the freshman lacrosse team Deerfield Academy on the new athletic field at 3:30 p. m., and the freshman tennis team will open its season against Assumption junior varsity at the Jarvis Field tennis courts at 4 p. m.

The Harvard varsity nine this year has won four games and lost two, one of its victories being over Boston University in the Soldier Field game April 13 when the Crimson won 6-4 behind the pitching of John Mahoney and Slim Curtiss. Either Mahoney or Tom Healey will get the pitching nomination against Boston University tomorrow with Slim Curtiss in reserve and Eddie Ingalls being held back to pitch the Eastern League game with Princeton at Soldiers Field, Saturday.

In the first game played between the teams, Harvard gave Bob Leahy, the Boston University ace, his first defeat as a varsity pitcher. Leahy's wildness, he gave seven bases on balls, and four fielding errors by Boston University aided the Crimson. Harvard got only five hits off of Leahy while Boston University got eight off Mahoney and Curtiss.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Lavagetto, Dodgers, .688; Todd, Pirates, and Lombardi, Reds, .474.

Runs—Ott, Giants, 9; P. Waner and Rizzo, Pirates, 8.

Runs Batted In—McCarthy, Giants, 10; Vaughan, Pirates, 9.

Hits—Slaughter, Cardinals, 13; McCormick, Reds, 12.

Doubles — Durocher, Dodgers; Danning, Giants; S. Martin and Slaughter, Cardinals; and Cooke, Reds, 3.

Triples—Rizzo, Pirates, 3; Todd, Pirates, and Meyers and Goodman, Reds, 2.

Home Runs—McCarthy, Giants, 3; Camilli, Dodgers; Ott, Giants; Goodman, Reds, 2.

Stolen Bases—Koy, Dodgers; Ripple and Chiozza, Giants; Owen, Cardinals; Hack, Cubs; Vaughan, Pirates; Johnson, Bees, and Martin and Atwood, Phillies, 1.

Pitching—Melton, Giants; Dean, Cubs; Tobin and Brown, Pirates, and Derringer, Reds, 2-0.

American League

Batting—Steinbacher, White Sox, .444; Werber and Lodigiani, Athletics, .435.

Runs—Trosky, Indians, and Lewis, Senators, 8.

Runs Batted In—Foxx, Red Sox, 12; Chapman, Red Sox, 9.

Hits—Fox, Tigers, 11; McQuinn, Browns; Rolfe, Yankees; Cramer, Red Sox; Werber and Lodigiani, Athletics, 10.

Doubles—Werber, Athletics, and Cronin and Chapman, Red Sox, 3.

Triples—Lewis, Senators, and Cronin, Red Sox, 3.

Home Runs—Greenberg, Tigers, and Johnson, Athletics, 3.

Stolen Bases—Kreevich and Radcliff, White Sox; Lary and Campbell, Indians; Walker and Laabs, Tigers; Henrich and Hoag, Yankees; Lewis and Stone, Senators; Foxx and Chapman, Red Sox, and Werber, Athletics, 1.

Pitching—Ostermueller, Red Sox; Ferrell, Senators; Feller, Indians, and Newsom, Browns, 2—0.

Canadiens Win in France

PARIS, April 26 (AP)—The Montreal Canadiens defeated the Detroit Red Wings, 10 to 8, last night in the third game of the National Hockey League club's tour. A big crowd at the Palais des Sports saw the Canadiens come from behind in the third period to score five goals and win.

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Lee Ross and Dario Lodigiani, Athletics—Former held Yankees to seven singles while latter clouted homer and two singles in 6-1 triumph.

Fritz Ostermueller, Red Sox—Set down Senators with four hits in twirling 7-0 shutout.

Chet Laabs, Tigers—Drove in five runs with single and homer, latter with bases loaded, to lead way in 10-1 slaughter of Browns.

Paul Derringer, Reds—Hurled three-hit, 5-0 shutout over Cardinals, scoring second victory of season for himself and for Cincinnati.

Gus Suhr, Pirates—Bagged three hits off assorted Cub pitching and drove in deciding run as Pittsburgh nosed out Chicago, 8 to 6.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Though he's on the disabled list temporarily, Cookie Lavagetto, third baseman of the Brooklyn Dodgers, is leading the big league batting race by such a margin he still should be on top when he returns to action, probably later this week. The Dodger slugger tops the averages at the end of the first week with a mark of .688.

Two other National Leaguers, Al Todd of Pittsburgh and Ernie Lombardi of Cincinnati, are tied for second at .474, while Henry Steinbacher, Rookie outfielder of the Chicago White Sox, tops the A. L. list at .444.

The big six (top three hitters in each league):

Player and club	G	AB	R	H	PCT.
Lavagetto, Dodgers	4	16	3	11	.688
Todd, Pittsburgh	5	19	4	9	.474
Lombardi, Reds	6	19	1	9	.474
Steinbacher, W. Sox	5	18	3	8	.444
Werber, Athletics	6	23	5	10	.435
Lodigiani, Athletics	6	23	6	10	.435

Perry to Coach Canadians

MONTREAL, April 26 (AP)—Fred Perry, ex-British Davis Cup star and former Wimbledon and U. S. singles champion, agreed yesterday to coach Canada's youthful Davis Cup team which meets Japan in Canada in the North American zone Davis Cup matches.

R. N. Watt, President of the Canadian Lawn Tennis Association, announced the appointment of Perry, who turned professional in November, 1936.

Bowdoin Nine on Tour

BRUNSWICK, Maine, April 26 (AP)—Coach Lin Wells has picked a squad of 14 Bowdoin baseball players to open the diamond season in a four-game invasion of southern New England starting Wednesday at Amherst, Mass., against Massachusetts State College. Other games: Thursday, Wesleyan at Middletown, Conn.; Friday, Amherst at Amherst; Saturday, Tufts at Medford. Wells said he expected to pitch Bud White against the Massachusetts State nine.

Sports Roundup

NEW YORK, April 26 (AP)—Along about this time every year, you wonder about the feud that makes Penn and Drake hold their relays on the same days . . . instead of scheduling them a week or two apart so each could have its pick of the crack athletes, rather than having to split up the headliners . . . Jimmy Dykes was so hard up for shortstops after Luke Appling broke his leg he even tried out Jimmy, Jr. . . . Don't be concerned about "poor" Joe Di Maggio . . . In addition to the $25,000 he collects from the Yankees, he's only cleaning up close to $5,000 for a magazine series, about the same for endorsements and about $2,000 a month from his fish place in Frisco.

♪ ♪ ♪

Southwestern scouts report Arizona U. football is looking up with the importation of California material, now that Orian Landreth, from Long Beach, has taken the coaching job there . . . Frank Frisch, whose Cardinals are 'way down at the bottom of the bunch, might have a lot less to worry about if the Gas House gang had some of its traded ivory back . . . such as Ripper Collins, who went to the Cubs; Burgess Whitehead, to the Giants; Leo Durocher (Dodgers); Gus Mancuso (Giants) and pitchers Dizzy Dean and Tex Carleton who are with the Cubs.

♪ ♪ ♪

Lifted from the new Charlie White Red Book: No National League batter has hit for the cycle (homer, triple, double, single in one game) since Ducky Medwick turned the trick back in '35 . . . while Gerry Walker, Joe Di Maggio and Lou Gehrig all did it in the A. L. last year . . . Goose Goslin, in case you didn't know, still holds the record for hitting into four double plays in one game . . . and Grimes is one of six with a finger in the N. L. mark—three . . . Classiest pinch hitter of all time is Cliff Bolton, the ex-Senator, who batted for .347 in 55 games in six years . . . Believe it or not, four pitchers have fanned four batters each in a single inning . . . Catcher missed the third strike, or bater swung at a wild pitch in each case . . . and the flinger had to do it all over again.

♪ ♪ ♪

Note to Minnesota's 1938 grid rivals: George Franck, a bad man when he cuts loose, clicked for runs of 25 and 45 yards in spring training the other day . . . Looks like Frank Frisch will string along with Terry Moore on third base for the summer . . . And does anyone remember the torch Frankie and Branch Rickey were carrying for Sammy Baugh a few weeks back?

Around The Hub

Two of the best freshman sprint prospects in recent years at Northeastern will be among the competitors in the special dash at the New England Relay Carnival at the Harvard Stadium on Saturday.

♪ ♪ ♪

Charlie Chipkin of New Haven, former Hillhouse High star, and Jack Caswell of Ilion, N. Y., have put on some impressive performances this past winter and Coach Gerry Tatton looks for good showings on the cinders.

♪ ♪ ♪

Midland golf team maintained its lead in the W. G. A. title tournament at Woodland yesterday by defeating Middlesex, 7 to 2, to keep its record clean. Central also remained in the undefeated class by downing Southern, 7 to 2, but was behind Midland in points scored. Midland has scored 16 points while Central has tallied 12.

♪ ♪ ♪

Rene Henderson, one of Massachusetts' leading women golfers and medalist in the qualifying rounds for team places last week, continued her brilliant play yesterday for Midland by defeating Mrs. Henry Rousseu Jr., 3 and 1.

♪ ♪ ♪

Denny Shute and Gerry Moore were at the top of the pro-newspapermen's four-ball heap again today. Yesterday, at Oakley, this pair repeated their performance of last year and retained the crown.

♪ ♪ ♪

Shute was the outstanding performer on the course, coming home with a two-under-par 69. Shute and Moore's better ball score was 68, one over the 67 this pair shot last year.

♪ ♪ ♪

Three teams tied for runner-up honors with 70's. They were Tony Manero of Salem with Fred Knight, Roy Bronsdon of Wianno with Barney Freeman and Bob Crowley of Norfolk with Tom Callahan.

♪ ♪ ♪

Despite the cold weather Massachusetts golfers are out in full force. The majority of the local clubs already are staging tournaments among members in preparation for the bigger ones to come. Next month, play for the Women's State championship will be run off, followed by the men's title tourney.

♪ ♪ ♪

While September probably will be the month of the Belmont $12,000 open tournament, there is every reason to believe the dates of 12 to 18 will be changed because they conflict with the national amateur championship scheduled for Pittsburgh. Officials plan a discussion on this matter in the immediate future.

Tolley Eliminated In British Golf

LEEDS, Eng., April 26 (AP)—J. W. J. Merris, a traveling salesman from Nottingham, scored one of the biggest upsets in the history of the English amateur golf championship yesterday when he eliminated Cyril J. H. Tolley, twice winner of the British amateur title, 2 up, in a first round match.

Merris, who worked on his job yesterday morning and showed up at the Morrtown Club in time for the match yesterday afternoon, solved a problem that has puzzled British golf experts all spring—whether Tolley should try for the Walker Cup team.

The veteran, who played brilliantly during the winter, is not eligible for team membership, as he is a member of the Walker Cup selection committee. It had been suggested that he might resign from the committee in order to play against United States amateurs at St. Andrews in June.

All six British Walker Cup candidates who played in the first round yesterday won their matches. The only surprise in addition to Tolley's elimination was the defeat of Stanley Lunt, 1934 champion, by a local golfer, J. Haslam, 1 up.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Hudson at Second for Dodgers

In town with the Brooklyn Dodgers today and tomorrow is Johnny Hudson, a Texan, who promises to take a place beside the leading first-year players of 1938. Johnny is the Dodger second baseman, and the story of how he got there is interesting.

This spring, at Clearwater, the Brooklyn club brought along a youngster named Pete Coscarart, from the Portland club of the Pacific Coast League. He was hailed as a coming star. Perhaps he is, but this Hudson fellow has caused a sudden halt in Pete's rise to stardom.

Forced Into Action

Just when Coscarart was ready to be Manager Burleigh Grimes' new second sacker, the rookie injured his leg. This forced Hudson into action, and at the time of his arrival in the infield, he was still looked upon as a reserve. A shortstop and third baseman with Louisville most of last season, Johnny had never played the keystone bag as a professional.

However, on the trip home from training camp, Hudson became somewhat of a sensation. His fielding around second had the boys comparing him with Charley Gehringer. Johnny made all plays easy. From the beginning, his defensive work was big league.

When the Dodgers opened the season with the Phillies, Coscarart was ready, but Grimes was satisfied that Hudson had earned the job. Facing Phillie pitching, the former Louisville infielder managed six hits in 14 tries, which averaged a robust .429. After the Phils, the Dodgers tackled the Giants in a three-game Ebbets Field series that attracted 95,000 paid admissions. In the opener, Hudson added one hit in four attempts to his total. Melton, Coffman and Schumacher stopped him in the next two contests, but he's still in there swinging.

Has 38 Chances

Over this stretch of six games, the new Brooklyn second baseman has accepted 38 chances without an error. In the final against the Giants he handled seven assists and two putouts. Early success at the plate caused his promotion from seventh to second place in the batting order. And Pete Coscarart, the pride of Portland, Ore., is still trying to make his major league debut.

The postponement yesterday upset the pitching plans of Casey Stengel, Bee manager. Casey had wanted to send Jim Turner against the Giants on Friday, the first Ladies' Day of 1938. But with Jim's second start moved back a day, he will not have had sufficient rest to face the National League champs three days hence. He will open the Philadelphia series on Saturday, at Baker Field.

If there had been a game yesterday, with Turner pitching, Milburn Shoffner would have worked today. Now, however, Stengel isn't sure whether he will follow Turner with Shoffner, or Ira Hutchinson.

West Will Hit

Stengel is confident that young Max West, the rookie first baseman, will hit big league pitching. After a consistent batting campaign through the Grapefruit League, the Pacific coast youngster suddenly stopped with the beginning of the championship season. The Bees' manager is satisfied that the boy is improving in the field and that his offensive gestures will soon gather momentum.

♪ ♪ ♪

Danny MacFayden, who blanked the Phillies on three hits Sunday, will be ready for the Giants on Thursday. Deacon is anxious to avenge the opening-day setback he absorbed at the Polo Grounds April 18.

♪ ♪ ♪

With the St. Louis Cardinals at the bottom of the National League, and in a state of collapse, Boston's chances of finishing in the first division have increased. The Red Birds have been shut out in their last three games, by the Cubs and Cincinnati. Over that stretch they have made only 11 base hits.

♪ ♪ ♪

Pittsburgh's sprint is the surprise of the National League. The Pirates have looked immense in winning those seven in a row.

♪ ♪ ♪

Red Sox stock shot skyward yesterday, thanks to Fritz Ostermueller. Now if those young pitchers—.

Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

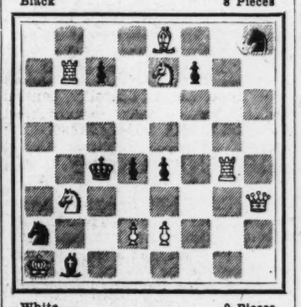
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

April 26, 1938

Problem No. 2031

By A. J. Fink

Black 8 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

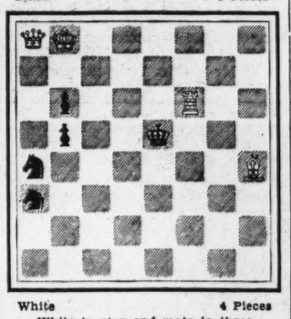
White to play and mate in two

(Prize Problem, American Chess Bulletin, 1918)

Problem No. 2032

By A. J. Fink

Black 5 Pieces



White 4 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(British Chess Magazine, 1914. Composed mainly for the echo-mates)

This series of problems composed and selected by the well-known California composer is offered through the kind interest and co-operation of E. W. Allen.

Solutions to Problems

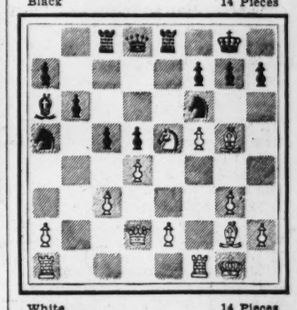
No. 2029. Kt-K3

No. 2030. 1. KtxQP threatens
2. R-R2ch
1. ——— BxP
2. R-QB2

End-Game No. 405. Black wins: 1 . . RxBP (Black)• 2 QxR, Q-Q7ch; 3 K-Kt, B-B7ch; 4 K-B, Kt-Q5; 5 BxKt, QxRch; 6 K-K2, RxR; 7 BxB, QxB; 8 P-Kt5, Q-B8ch, and White resigns.

End-Game No. 406

Black 14 Pieces



White 14 Pieces

After 1 BxKt, PxB; what is White's best continuation?

(Shainswit-Treysman, United States Championship, New York, 1938. White has a probable forced win.)

Notes

Chess is gradually gaining recognition on the radio. For over a year now, Herman Helms, dean of American Chess Journalists, has conducted a weekly 15-minute broadcast every Sunday over Station WNYC. Frequently there is a guest speaker, and on April 17, Dr. Emanuel Lasker discussed the national championship, to which he has been a frequent visitor. Dr. Lasker numbers Reshevsky, Fine, and Simonson among the best 10 in the world, and discussed Simonson's handling of the following position from his game with Cohen: White, K at KKt5; Q at KB5; Pawns at R6 and KB4; Black, K at KKt; Q at QB6; P at KB2. Here is the play: 1 Q-Q7, Q-KB3; 2 Q-B8ch, K-R2; 3 Q-B2ch, K-R; Q-Q3! (zugzwang). K-Kt; 5 Q-K4, K-B; 6 Q-R8ch, and wins.

The Greater Lawrence Chess Club has secured similar recognition from Station WLAW. Saturdays at 1:15 a 15-minute program is scheduled. George Sturgis, president of the Massachusetts State Chess Association, was the guest speaker on the initial broadcast, April 16.

The Massachusetts championship tournament now under way in Boston has Adams, Stark, Daly, Shapiro, Sturgis, and Chauvenet in the finals. After three rounds Adams leads with 2½-½.

Plans for the American Chess Federation tournament to be held in Boston during the middle two weeks of July are proceeding satisfactorily. It has been decided to hold the tournament in the Boston City Club. Those who have attended chess functions at the City Club know that this means the utmost in spaciousness and hospitality.

Here are the leading scores in the National Championship just concluded: Reshevsky, 13-3; Fine, 12½-3½; Simonson, 11-5; Horowitz, 10-6, and Kashdan, 9½-6½.

A brilliancy from the National Championship:

Slav Defense

Kashdan White	Polland Black	Kashdan White	Polland Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	10 B-KKt5	QxB
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	11 KtxQ	BxB
3 Kt-QB3	PxP	12 Q-R5ch	P-Kt3
4 P-K4	P-K4	13 Q-R3	PxP
5 Kt-B3	PxP	14 QR-Q	Kt-QR3
6 BxP(a)	B-QB4(b)	15 Q-QB3	BxR
7 Kt-K5	Q-B3	16 KxB	P-Kt3(Q)
8 KtxKBP	PxKt	17 RxQ	Resigns
9 Castles	B-K3		

(a) This transposes into the gambit novelty sprung by Alekhine in the sixth game of his recent match with Euwe. If 6 . . . PxKt; 7 BxPch, K-K2; and White may play Q-Kt3 or B-Kt5ch, with complications that appear favorable.

(b) Euwe played P-QKt4, allowing 7 KtxQKtP, and soon was in a very bad way.

Another attacking game from the National Championship: A sad fate for a King's Pawn Opening.

Bishop's Opening

Horowitz White	Santasiere Black	Horowitz White	Santasiere Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	15 Kt-K2	B-Kt5
2 B-B4	Kt-KB3	16 Kt-Q2	P-QKt4
3 P-Q3	P-B3	17 Kt-Kt4	P-B4
4 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	18 P-QB4	KtPxP
5 PxP	PxP	19 KtPxP	KKt-B3
6 B-Kt5ch	B-Q2	20 KtxKtch	KtxKt
7 BxBch	QKtxB	21 K-R	B-B4
8 Castles	B-Q3	22 P-KR3	QR-Q
9 Kt-B3	Castles	23 R-Qkt	P-Kt3
10 Kt-K3	R-K	24 PxP	PxP
11 Kt-Kt3	B-B	25 Q-R4	R-Kt2
12 P-Kt3	Q-B2	26 K-Kt	P-Q6
13 B-Kt2	P-Q5	27 Kt-B3	Kt-Kt3
14 B-B	P-Q4		Resigns

Boston Girl Wins American Chess Title

Wide World

Samuel Reshevsky of New York and Miss N. May Karff of Boston, Who Recently Won the Men's and Women's Chess Championship of the United States, Congratulating Each Other Over Their Successes With Their Respective Trophies in Front of Them

Commerce and Finance

• Wants Conditions Which Would Make Federal Help Unnecessary •

Business and Industry

Japanese Foreign Trade in Quarter Has Sharp Slump

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—A sharp decline in the general value of foreign trade and a much closer balance between exports and imports are outstanding features of the Japanese foreign trade returns for the first quarter of 1938. The volume of foreign trade was 23 per cent less than that of the first quarter of 1937. The decline in value was still greater, approximating 28 per cent. This discrepancy reflects the downward trend of world prices during the last year.

The value of Japanese foreign trade, which has been rising steadily since 1931 and was almost three times the 1931 figure in 1937, fell below that of the first quarter of 1936. Imports were 670,922,000 yen, as against 1,056,633,000 yen last year. Exports fell off much less, from 733,641,000 yen last year to 605,222,000 yen in the past quarter. Consequently the adverse balance of trade was only 65,700,000 yen, as against 322,992,000 yen in 1937, 215,437,000 yen in 1936 and 162,989,000 yen in 1935.

Import Restriction Effective

This was a striking indication of the success of the policy of severe restriction of imports which was introduced soon after the beginning of the war in China and which has been tightening ever since. From the standpoint of maintaining the yen at its present value without drawing on heavily depleted gold reserves the returns of the first quarter's trade may be considered encouraging, since the deficit of 65,700,000 yen can be mostly, if not entirely covered out of the proceeds of newly mined gold in the Japanese Empire. The first half of the year, especially the first quarter, is just the period of the year when Japanese foreign trade shows the greatest surplus of imports, since purchases of the cotton which is the chief raw material of the textile industry are regularly made at this time.

However, there are other considerations which make the returns for the first quarter less palatable here. A considerable part of the Japanese population is dependent for its livelihood on export trade and a decline of 17.5 per cent in this branch of national economy is disquieting. The textile industry has been hard hit; some toy factories are closing down; the silk market, which has been in a depressed state for years, is feeling the pinch still more.

Munitions Take Up Slack

It is true that at the moment the mobilization of a million men for the war and the booming activity in all branches of industry connected with munitions manufacture and war supplies has taken up the slack of unemployment. But a state of prosperity and full employment based on war exigencies is apt to prove ephemeral. How seriously the foreign trade setback is taken in Japanese business circles may be gathered from the following comment in a leading business magazine, "The Oriental Economist":

"The shrinkage of exports cannot fail to exercise direct pressure of no mean proportions on the Japanese industries and therefore on the Japanese living conditions as well. The export decline is attributable in part to anti-Japanese boycott agitations that are going on in Great Britain, America and other foreign countries.

But fundamentally a widespread and acute business depression, mainly in America and generally in other parts of the world to which Japanese commodities are exported, is probably responsible for the development. At the same time the higher prices which are now commanded by some of the exportable articles tend to impede a recovery of the export movement. If the world depression drags on and becomes worse the Japanese industries are likely to be hard hit. This will give rise to a problem which is perhaps even more grave than the China incident itself."

Court Upholds ICC Order to Cut Rates

WASHINGTON (AP)—Nineteen railroads failed in the Supreme Court in their attempt to enjoin enforcement of an Interstate Commerce Commission order reducing rates for the transportation of coke from Birmingham, Chattanooga and Wise County, Va., to destinations in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and the lower peninsula of Michigan.

In a decision by Justice McReynolds, the tribunal affirmed a ruling by a three-judge Northern Illinois Federal District Court sustaining the reduction and dismissing the railroads' atttck. Mr. McReynolds announced no dissent.

Railroads involved included the Baltimore & Ohio, New York Central, Pennsylvania, Norfolk & Western, Southern, Louisville & Nashville, and Illinois Central.

New Haven Deficit Rises Sharply in First Quarter

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad has reported a deficit of $1,159,536 for the month of March which compared with a $111,353 deficit for the like month in 1937.

The deficit for the first three months of the year, the report said, was $3,597,412 and $659,285 for the same period a year ago.

March gross revenues were $5,926,447, an 18.1 per cent decrease from the March, 1937, figure. Freight revenue dropped 26 per cent.

The deficit in net railway operating income for the month was $132,126. This compared with an income of $926,055 in 1937.

Maine Central to Buy 2 Roads

PORTLAND, Maine—Stockholders of the Maine Central Railroad, at their annual meeting held here, authorized the board of directors to acquire by purchase the Dexter & Piscataquis Railroad Company and the Dexter & Newport Railroad Company, both roads now being under lease to the Maine Central.

Individualist

Wide World

James F. Fogarty
President of North American Company

McCarl Asks Nation To Cease Its March Toward Super State

NEW YORK (AP)—John Raymond McCarl, former United States Comptroller-General, appealed to the people tonight to "make Congress realize its responsibility to discharge and not abandon or delegate its duties."

In a speech prepared for delivery before the Controllers Institute of America but read for him because he was kept in Washington by illness, Mr. McCarl said:

"We must resume self-government. We must stop this march towards a super state. We must about face.' . . . To this end, we must build up our Congress, and quickly—supplement statesmanship with more of the same quality—more constitutionalists—and this, regardless of political party."

That method, he declared, is the only way out of a national condition which he described as more precarious than that "at the depth of the depression in 1931 and '32."

He proposed an intense campaign "to induce capable and courageous men and women to stand for election to the House and Senate to displace super staters and 'rubber stamps.'

"First impulse in these circumstances," Mr. McCarl said, "is to charge everything that is wrong to the President. . . . He is not the chief offender. It was a weak Congress that started us in the wrong direction."

Mr. McCarl, whose home is in McCook, Neb., was formerly secretary to Senator George Norris. He was appointed comptroller general in 1921 for a 15-year term, subject to removal only by Congress. Since his term expired, the post has not been filled by a permanent appointee.

Jones Favors Rail Aid Legislation By Current Congress

WASHINGTON, April 26 (AP)—Jesse H. Jones, Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, discussed with President Roosevelt today the question of whether some legislation to aid railroads could be passed at this session.

The conference was preliminary to one later in the day between Mr. Jones and representatives of railroad management and labor.

"I favor doing something for the railroads this session," Mr. Jones said. "What can be done I don't know."

The RFC Chairman expressed doubt, however, that any major legislation could be passed before adjournment of Congress.

Allied Chemical's Business Below '37

NEW YORK (AP)—Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation's first quarter gross business was 25 to 30 per cent lower than the like period last year, H. F. Atherton, president, told stockholders at the annual meeting.

The company is one of the largest producers of industrial chemicals.

Earnings during the quarter were "substantial," Mr. Atherton added, but were short of the $1.50 a share dividend paid on the common stock.

Expenditures for plant improvement and extensions last year totaled $10,900,000, it was reported at the meeting. No important expansion plans are pending for this year.

Two U. G. I. Officials Quit New Jersey Utility Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—John E. Zimmermann and Edward Hopkinson, Jr., have resigned from the board of directors of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, it was announced.

Mr. Zimmermann, who is president of the United Gas Improvement Company, has been a director of Public Service since 1929. Mr. Hopkinson, chairman, of the executive committee of U. G. I., has been a director of the New Jersey utility since 1930.

Chicago Stocks Off in Value

CHICAGO—Twenty-five representative stocks listed on the Chicago Stock Exchange had a market value at the close of business for the week ended April 23 of $675,871,250, a decrease of 1.18 per cent, as compared with the market value of $683,944,375 at the close of the previous week, according to a compilation by Paul H. Davis & Co., members of the Chicago Stock Exchange. At the close of the like 1937 week the same 25 stocks had a market value of $1,046,559,375, indicating a decrease during the year of 35.42 per cent.

North American Does Not Want Any RFC Loan

NEW YORK (AP)—The North American Co., big utility holding concern, earned $17,014,664, after federal income taxes, interest, amortization, depreciation, preferred dividends of subsidiaries, and surtax, or $1.77 a share, for 12 months ended March 31, 1938.

This compares, J. F. Fogarty told stockholders at the annual meeting, with $18,061,212, or $1.89 per share for the preceding 12 months period.

Mr. Fogarty said that the company did not intend to apply for an RFC loan. He believes, he said, that the problem of the utilities is not met by Government loans, but would be by relief from conditions to enable them to borrow their own equity money.

Total provision for taxes for the 12-months period was $17,462,809, equivalent, he said, to 14.56 cents out of each dollar of operating revenues, and greater than the consolidated net earnings before North American dividends, and equal to $2.04 per share on the common.

He saw no signs of business improvement in the system's operations in the current month, he said, but the company is trying to develop increased business to equal the lag caused by the recession.

Replying to a stockholder who wanted to know whether the company would be wiped out by the utilities act of 1935, Fogarty said it might be retained. While the company's management seeks to cooperate with the Securities and Exchange Commission to the fullest extent, he said "we cannot at this time forecast the possible effect of applying the provisions of the Public Utility Act of 1935 to the North American situation."

North American was one of the first big holding concerns to register under the utility act, taking the step Feb. 25, 1937.

The construction program estimated for the coming 12 months will total $23,000,000 against $32,000,000 for the previous period, he said.

At present, he said, there is no agitation for lower electric rates in any of the territories served by North American subsidiaries.

The North American Co., controls four main groups of public utility companies serving widely separated and diversified areas, including Cleveland, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Washington, D. C., Detroit and San Francisco.

Livestock Fee Cut By Wallace Is Held Invalid by Court

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—The Supreme Court held invalid today an order issued by Secretary Wallace in 1933 reducing the maximum fees that could be collected at the Kansas City stockyards by agents buying and selling livestock on a commission basis.

In a decision delivered by Chief Justice Hughes, the tribunal reversed a ruling sustaining the order by a three-judge western Missouri Federal District Court.

Fifty Kansas City companies challenged the reduction, estimated at 12.61 per cent by the government, on the ground that Secretary Wallace had depended too much on subordinates in determining the fees to be allowed. They contended he could not do this since he was acting in a quasi-judicial capacity.

Pending a final Supreme Court decision, the old rates have been collected and the difference between them and the reduced fees have been impounded in the district court. Several months ago an increase in fees was authorized. A government spokesman said the amount impounded is approximately $1,000,000.

ICC Orders 'Class' Rail Rate Reduction

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered the 7 per cent reduction in class rates between the western and southern railroad territories effective Sept. 7.

Class rates apply to those commodities which do not move in sufficient quantity to warrant individual rates.

The order will in effect offset, so far as class rates between the two territories are concerned, the recent freight increases granted on a national basis.

The commission report showed that railroad revenue from the type of shipping affected by the order was $1,738,090 in 1933.

The decision completed the commission's readjustment of interterritorial class rates. The western territory embraces roughly the Middle West.

Norfolk & Western Shows Heavy Drop in Net Income

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The net income of the Norfolk & Western Railway for March was $704,809, a decrease of $2,976,698 compared with March, 1937. Earned on common stock in March this year was 45 cents a share, compared with $2.56 a share in 1937.

Net income for the three months ended March 31, 1938, was $1,947,013, a decrease of $6,255,921 compared with the same period last year. Earned on common stock for the three months ended March 31, 1938, was $1.22 a share, compared with $5.66 a share in the same period last year.

Incorporated Investors

The report of Incorporated Investors for the quarter ended March 31, 1938, shows net assets of approximately $42,000,000, compared with net assets of approximately $48,000,000 as of Dec. 31, 1937. In a letter to shareholders, William A. Parker, president, states that liquid reserves of over $20,000,000 have been acquired over the last eight months at market levels substantially higher than those now prevailing.

Farm Leader Views Chemurgic Program as Recovery Answer

OMAHA, Neb. (AP)—Louis J. Taber, of Columbus, Ohio, master of the National Grange, urged agriculture and business to get behind the chemurgic movement to put idle men and idle acres to work.

Speaking before the National Farm Chemurgic Council's fourth annual conference, the white haired farm leader asserted that if agriculture and business will co-operate and utilize the truths of science and chemistry that the chemurgic program has revealed, men will be called back to work, the consumer will be protected, national purchasing power will be enhanced and the nation will be on the pathway to better conditions.

"What America needs is not more pump priming," Mr. Taber declared, "but more water in the well of prosperity. All that is needed today is to drive the well deeper until we strike the bedrock of limitless national assets."

Applied Science Seen Solution

Mr. Taber said that industrial use of American farm products through applied science must be encouraged.

"From the farm must come the paper, the paint, the plastics, the starches and the fats that our civilization requires. We have only touched the possibilities in present production and in new methods and crops," he asserted.

"Business must recognize two great truths: first, well-paid labor is the foundation of prosperity; and second, agriculture must not be expected to grow additional or new crops just to help business or to employ labor. The farmer must have a price and marketing conditions that enable him to produce with sufficient profit to maintain advancing rural home and community life. It is only as standards of living advance that consumptive capacity can keep pace with America's limitless power to produce."

Declaring himself to be one who believes "it does not make sense to restrict production of any commodity in America and permit the importation of the same commodity from abroad," Mr. Taber asserted "unstable currencies, disregard for treaties, repudiation of war debts, a spirit of intense nationalism and world revolution make it unwise to sacrifice the American farmer, the American laboring man or producer for any other citizen in the world.

Distribution Called the Key

"The American farmer must have the right to utilize both the markets at home and abroad to the capacity of his ability to efficiently supply the same. Our technical leaders tell us there are thousands of products that can come from the field. Science can unlock the method of their utilization. Finance can unlock the means of accomplishment. The farmer can grow the material. Business can utilize our products, and labor, the consumer and the nation will be beneficiaries of the chemurgic program that is practical and that is at work," he stated.

Wheeler McMillen, of New York, challenged America to apply the triple powers of agriculture, industry and science to create wealth that can be translated into better rural life and into more jobs for those who seek work.

"America can create wealth for its people," Mr. McMillen declared in opening the council's conference, "create it in quantities and distribute it in quantities double our achievements of the present.

"Shall we be content with 60 or 70 billions of national income? Should we not unleash the productive powers of the soil and air and sun, and raise the nation's income some future year to 130 billions—surely $1000 a year per capita is not too much for Americans to aspire to earn.

"By freeing farmers from the narrowness of food and export markets, the soil can be enabled to produce houses for the ill-housed, and the innumerable desires of a great free people. The processes of production can create the purchasing power for consumption. In no other way than by the creation of wealth can there be wealth for all. Chemurgy calls not upon government, but upon the triple powers of agriculture, industry and science."

John Vesecky, Salina, Kan., president of the National Farmers Union, asserted that while science and invention have done much for agriculture, farmers have long believed most of the ills of modern agriculture and industry can be remedied only by a change in our system of distribution.

The conference heard Lloyd E. Pitner of Milwaukee describe walnut shell flour as an "agricultural product that in many of its uses completes the cycle from the farm through the laboratory and manufacturer back to the farm."

Mr. Pitner said the flour is used in the manufacture of insecticidal dust for control of insects destroying agricultural crops, for fillers in manufacture of rubber compounds, tile and glues.

Clyde H. Bailey of the division of agricultural bio-chemistry of the University of Minnesota, told of the wheat germ which, he said, as an oil is being merchandised as a carrier for pharmaceuticals for human use and in the bulk for a supplement in animal feeds.

"It is improbable that wheat would be processed to primarily recover the germ," he said, "and parenthetically, present demands for wheat germ and wheat germ oil are not so heavy as to substantially disturb the primary processes of milling."

News Notes—The Orient

Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department

Japanese Tea—The tea crop of Japan during 1937 amounting to 119,795,200 pounds valued at about $9,963,240 reached a new all-time record. This is a gain of 12.5 per cent in volume and 21.5 per cent in value compared with the preceding year. Tea raising establishments in Japan at the end of 1937 numbered 1,124,406, covering an area of 100,315 acres. Since 1931 when the total tea output of Japan amounted to 85,113,262 pounds, there has been a steady increase in production. This is attributed partly to increased scientific cultivation coupled with an increase in the area under cultivation.

Japanese Canned Crab—Japanese exports of canned crab during 1937 totaling 363,036 cases, reflected a gain of 37,944 cases, or 11.6 per cent compared with the 1936, but were about 30,000 cases below exports compared with 1935. The expansion in Japan's canned crab exports during 1937 was due to larger shipments to the United States, which received 205,115 cases during the year, an advance of 50,883 cases, or 33 per cent and accounted for 56.5 per cent of the total trade compared with 47.3 per cent during 1936. Great Britain was Japan's second most important market for canned crab.

Japanese Tomato Sardines—Japanese exports of tomato sardines during January totaling 52,614 cases decreased 1,049 cases, or 2 per cent compared with the preceding month. Although no comparative figures for the 1937 trade were made available by the Japan Tinned Sardine Exporters Association, private comparisons with the official trade returns indicate exports of tomato sardines during January, 1938, declined 68.8 per cent in volume and 62.2 per cent in value compared with the exports during January a year ago.

Chinese Currency—China's simplified coinage system is helping her to present a united front in the war against Japan. The nation now has only seven coins authorized as exchange mediums. Before national unity was achieved in 1935 each province territory and war lord could issue its own currency, and the total number of coins in use was well over 1,000.

Chinese Auto Imports—Imports of motor vehicles into China during 1937 totaled 6,166 units compared with 5,148 units during the preceding year, which notwithstanding the hostilities is the largest annual importation of motor vehicles into that country since 1934. Of the total imports, the United States supplied 80 per cent, Germany ranked second with 14 per cent. Although imports of passenger cars, totaling 1,775 units, were 143 units less than for 1936, motor truck imports increased from 3,230 units in 1936 to 4,391 units in 1937.

Power in China—It has been reported in the Japanese official press that 20 electrical power companies have combined to form the China Electric Industry to control the electric utility services of North and Central China. The company will have a capital of about $2,900,000. It was also reported that the Japanese Iron Manufacturing Company and other producers have formed the Central China Development Company to exploit the iron and coal mines of that area. A similar company is in the process of taking over the coal mines along the Northern section of the Tientsin-Puko Railway.

Philippine Public Works—A bill has been prepared by the Philippine Department of Public Works and Communication, with the approval of the President of the Philippines, covering a public works program involving the expenditure of $46,135,900 within the next few years. A large portion of the money to be expended in the proposed program will be used for the construction of roads, including $13,600,000 for national roads, $4,900,000 for local roads and $5,000,000 for surfacing existing national highways.

Philippine Gold—Gold production in the Philippine Islands during 1937 was valued at $25,630,323, an increase of about 16 per cent compared with the production valued at $22,201,326 in 1936. There were 375 gold-mining companies incorporated in the Philippines as of Dec. 31, 1937, with a paid-up capital of $41,376,220. However, nine of these companies, with a total capital stock of $4,627,500 were not producing at the end of 1937 but were in the advanced stages of development.

Philippine Utilities—An aggregate of about $124,850,000 is invested in public utilities in the Philippine Islands. Of the total amount invested in Public Utilities in the Philippine Islands, 43.61 per cent is represented by American capital and 54.73 per cent in Philippine capital.

Burma Rice—About 3,200,000 long tons of rice and rice products will be available for export from Burma during the current year. The paddy yield in Lower Burma, where 80 per cent or more of the rice is produced, is placed at 5,750,000 long tons and the probable total yield has been estimated at 7,170,000 tons. The estimated export surplus of 3,200,000 tons of rice and rice products is the equivalent of about 4,324,000 tons of paddy and represents a reduction of slightly more than 7 per cent compared with the figure of 3,450,000 tons included in the third forecast.

Eastman Hints Rail Wage Cut May Be Needful

CHICAGO, April 26 (AP)—Joseph B. Eastman, a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, called elimination of waste, including destructive competition, as the "important thing" in solving the critical railroad problem.

Mr. Eastman, former railroad coordinator and a member of the committee which recently studied the railroad situation for President Roosevelt, said in an address prepared for delivering before the Chicago Traffic Club that the railroad's troubles resulted primarily from lack of traffic.

"Right now," he said, "one great factor in this lack of traffic is the depression which industry in general is suffering. The other great factor is competition. Either would be bad enough in itself, but the two combined, plus high fixed charges are disastrous. With variations, the same diagonsis fits the other types of carriers."

Saying he was speaking for himself alone and not for the ICC, Mr. Eastman offered "a word of caution" to railroad employees which, he said, "they have not sought and doubtless will not welcome."

"Even if an increase in wages can be shown to be just and reasonable on abstract grounds," he told them, "it does not necessarily follow that it prove to be of practicable advantage. That depends on the time and circumstances, including the immediate ability of the employer to pay. It is quite possible, they fear, that the time and circumstances were not propitious for the increase in railroad wages which was made last year, and that the employes as a whole, have not benefited from that increase."

Railroad employees last year received restoration of a 10 per cent deduction in wages. The railroads now are asking the employees to take a reduction, presumably about 10 per cent, but spokesmen for the employees have expressed opposition.

In his discussion of wages, Mr. Eastman said he felt there should be an inquiry into the entire railroad labor situation. Such an inquiry, he said, "would clear the air."

Demand for Shoes, Leather and Hides, Exceeds Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Since the beginning of this year prospects for all branches of the shoe and leather industry have improved, according to Poor's Stock Reports.

Demand for shoes, leather and hides, continues the report, has been outdistancing production, and stocks of all are reported relatively low. Labor costs have been reduced. Favorable to the makers of cheap shoes is the fact that the demand for footwear is but moderately affected by low consumer purchasing power, but it tends to shift to less expensive makes during times of economic distress.

"The leather industry is operating at a low level, but presents an economic situation which gives hope for improvement," states the report. "The amount of leather of all types used in the first two months of this year exceeded production by the equivalent of 29,000 hides, even though demand itself was slack. The leather and hide industry is fortunately situated in regard to stocks, which are generally low."

"Retail shoe companies have been limiting purchases since last summer, and are short of stocks in many lines. This is in sharp contrast to the middle part of 1937, when inventories were estimated 15 per cent to 20 per cent above normal. Wholesalers' supplies are also depleted. Manufacturers have been cautious and are making shoes only to meet current requirements, and supplies on hand are not expanding. Furthermore, most manufacturers, since the beginning of the year, have cut salaries and wages 10 per cent or more."

Would Co-ordinate Audits of Banks

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced he was seeking voluntary co-ordination of bank examination by the three Federal agencies which examine banks.

The Treasury head said the President had asked him to determine how far the bank supervisory activities of the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Comptroller of the Currency could be coordinated without legislation.

The study, he added, did not preclude the possibility of administration requests for legislation to consolidate the bank examining activities.

Officials of the three agencies met today, he said, and discussed the preparation of a standard procedure or valuing government bonds in bank investment portfolios.

Refrigerator Sales Off Sharply From a Year Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Sales of household refrigerators in March, as shown by the reports of 17 companies, totaled 162,139 units, compared with 327,922 in the corresponding month of last year and 247,647 in March, 1936, according to figures issued by the National Electrical Manufacturers Association.

For the first three months of the year, total sales amounted to 394,726, against 715,871 in the like 1937 period.

Road Orders 10 Locomotives

NEW YORK — The Montreal Locomotive Works has received an order from the Canadian Pacific Railway for 10 locomotives, Railway Age reports.

Liverpool: Reactions of 5 to 6 points were registered in cotton futures today on selling from Bombay and scattered liquidation.

New ¾ P. C. Notes Far Oversubscribed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The Treasury offering of $200,000,000 of ¾ per cent Commodity Credit Corporation notes has, according to preliminary reports, been oversubscribed about seven times, Secretary Morgenthau announced at his press conference.

The cash sale books were closed Monday for the Series C notes, the exception being that proper mail orders placed in the mails before midnight Monday would be acceptable, he said.

The Treasury's books for subscriptions will close at the close of business on Wednesday for exchange offerings of Series B collateral trust notes of the Commodity Credit Corporation which may be offered at par for the new issue. Any such offerings placed in the mails before midnight on Wednesday will be considered as having been entered before the closing of the books.

Misrepresentation Is Jackson Charge Against 6 Utilities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Six Eastern utility companies were charged by Solicitor General Jackson with misrepresentation of facts in their battle with the Federal Power Commission, in brief filed with the Supreme Court Monday.

The companies had obtained a delay from Justice Roberts in the court's consideration of a request by the Government for review of a Third Circuit Court decision against them and Mr. Jackson's motion asked that the time for presenting briefs in the case be shortened.

The Solicitor General, in the brief, left with the court, referred to the fact that Justice Roberts, head of the Third Circuit, had granted the concerns an extension of time from April 22 to May 2 to file opposition briefs. This extension, the brief stated, was granted by the justice when the utilities represented to him that they desired to enter negotiations with Mr. Jackson.

Named in the brief were six Pennsylvania subsidiaries of the Associated Gas & Electric Company, the Metropolitan Edison Company, Northern Pennsylvania Power Company, Pennsylvania Electric Company, Erie Lighting Company, Clarion River Power Company and the Solar Electric Company. The Federal Power Commission is conducting an investigation to ascertain the ultimate ownership of the concerns, as well as their financial connection with affiliates and other facts.

Just before the court closed the Associated Gas & Electric Company filed a general denial of Mr. Jackson's charges and asserted that the proceedings were entirely regular.

Treasury Bills Sold At Yield Reported Lowest in History

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury announced the sale of $50,000,000 worth of 91-day treasury bills at what treasury officials believed to be the best price in history.

Some of the bills were sold at par and the average price was $99.991 per $100 face value, equivalent to borrowing money at 37-1000 of 1 per cent. Bills bear no interest and the discount below face value is the only compensation of the lender. Thus, the average compensation to the banks or persons who lent the Treasury $50,000,000 today for three months is 9 mills per $100, or 9 cents per $1,000.

Some of the purchasers scorned even this compensation and paid $100 for every $100 the Treasury will pay back three months hence. This is profitable in certain exceptional cases because the tax exempt features of the securities make them preferable to cash.

The unusually high price paid for the securities was attributed, unofficially, to the huge increase in idle funds of banks. This increase is due to the Federal Reserve Board's reduction in Reserve requirements and the Treasury's desterilization of $1,400,000,000 worth of gold.

Consolidated Edison Net Up for Quarter

NEW YORK (AP)—Consolidated Edison Co., of New York, and subsidiaries, suppliers of electricity, gas and heat in the metropolitan area, reported a net income for the first quarter slightly above that for the first quarter of 1937.

The 1938 quarter figure was $15,417,643 or $1.10 a share against $14,443,355 or $1.03 for the 1937 quarter.

Net income for 12 months ended March 31 was $36,636,851 or $2.24 a share against $39,085,352 or $2.48 for the 12 months ended March 31, 1937.

Drop in Utilities Power's Assets Put at $200,000,000

CHICAGO (AP)—Charles True Adams, trustee of the Utilities Power & Light Corporation, estimated the present worth of the company at $49,000,000 to $58,000,000 compared with an original worth of $250,000,000.

His estimate was given at a hearing on applications for fees and expenses before Securities and Exchange Commission representatives. He disclosed that a new reorganization plan is to be submitted soon.

Utilities Power, which through subsidiaries operates properties in several states and Canada, is in reorganization proceedings under 77B of the amended Bankruptcy Law. Under a recent ruling the SEC must pass on fees expenses in connection with reorganization of utility companies.

Mr. Adams has been trustee since March 15. He asked for $1,700 for March and $3,500 and expenses monthly thereafter.

Big Netherlands Investors Decry Low Interest Rate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—Investors in the Netherlands have risen in rebellion against the low rate of interest on municipal loans which had sunk recently to less than three per cent, and have united in an "investors' front."

The opposition, embodied in this investors' front, comprises big investors such as all the Netherlands life insurance companies, the savings banks and the leading life annuity companies.

The object, according to the promoters of this organized action, is not to monopolize the investment market, nor to oppose a natural decline of the rate of interest, but to prevent debtors, especially the municipalities, from taking advantage of the present abundance of money to compel investors to accept too unfavorable conditions.

The "investors' front" considers that long term loans should yield 3½ per cent interest and loans up to 10 years 3¼ per cent. Therefore, the "investors' front" is to oppose all municipal long term 3 per cent loans. It is abnormal, it is held, that the municipalities should offer a lower rate of interest than the State.

Although the ultimate effect of the action by the big investors has still to be awaited, it is said to have resulted already in the failure of three loans. On the other hand, the front did not succeed in opposing effectively two other loans. One of these was a 2½ per cent loan, issued for eight years at 101½ per cent, while the other one was issued for 32 years, at 100¼, having an interest of 3 to 3½ per cent, on the basis of the formula used by the State of the Netherlands.

The 3 to 3½ per cent loan type was introduced successfully by the Netherlands Government in January, when the greatest conversion took place ever recorded in Netherlands financial history. The entire 4 per cent Netherlands State Debt amounting to 1,672,000,000 fl. ($930,000,000) was converted into a 3 to 3½ per cent loan at 99½ per cent. It is to be redeemed in 38 years. During the first 10 years an interest of 3 per cent is to be paid. After 10 years the interest is to be raised to 3½ per cent.

Sears Roebuck & Co. Sales in Month Off 9 P. C. From 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Sears Roebuck & Co. sales during four weeks ended April 23 were estimated today at 8 to 9 per cent under those for the same period a year ago by Lessing J. Rosenwald, chairman, at the annual stockholders meeting.

The greater decline, he said, has been in the company's retail stores, where it is about 3 to 4 per cent more than in the mail order stores.

Profit margin, he said, is less than a year ago Depreciation charges should be $1,500,000 to $2,500,000 less than last year when the total was $3,500,000 more than allowed by the Treasury for taxing purposes.

Physical quantity of inventories has increased over a year ago, but their dollar value is 5 to 6 per cent off, he said. Inventories on hand and on order total about 20 per cent less than a year ago.

The company plans no new financing this year, he said. Stockholders approved a plan to sell 50,000 shares to employees at $45 a share between now and Dec. 31, 1943.

The only new expenditures will be for opening four new large stores, he said. The company has not yet decided whether to enter the lowest price tractor field. Results from its present tractor sales have been good, he said.

Fowler B. McConnell was elected a director to succeed William Rosenwald.

Loans to Business By Reserve Lower

WASHINGTON (AP)—Business loans of banks took another sharp tumble last week, the Federal Reserve Board reported.

Banks in 101 leading cities reduced their loans for commercial, industrial and agricultural purposes by $38,000,000 to $4,208,000,000. New York City banks alone accounted for $12,000,000 of the decline. About $10,000,000 of the drop was attributed to banks in the Chicago district.

Taking advantage of the decrease in reserve requirements, the reporting banks showed an increase of $17,000,000 in their holdings of direct Federal Securities and of $8,000,000 in securities guaranteed by the Treasury.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	May 2
Franklin Savings Bank	May 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	May 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	May 10
Home Savings Bank	May 10
Union Savings Bank	May 10
Warren Institution for Savings	May 10
East Boston Savings Bank	May 16
Eliot Savings Bank	May 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	May 16
Wildey Savings Bank	May 16
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	May 18
Blackstone Savings Bank	May 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Medford Savings Bank	May 2
Somerville Savings Bank	May 2
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	May 7
Brookline Savings Bank	May 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	May 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	May 10
Brockton Savings Bank	May 16
East Cambridge Savings Bank	May 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	May 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	May 20

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Market's Attempt To Rally Fails; Trading Is Dull

NEW YORK, April 26 (AP)—Sporadic rallying attempts failed to hold in today's market and a late quiet sell-off tipped over leaders fractions to more than 2 points.

A few utilities and rails leaned forward in the morning, but motors eventually dipped and discouraged buying elsewhere.

Extreme losses were reduced near the closing hour. Volume was small. Transfers were at the rate of about 500,000 shares.

Conspicuous losers included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, International Harvester, Anaconda, Westinghouse, General Electric, du Pont, Air Reduction and Johns-Manville.

Many traders, brokers said, exhibited a disposition to hold commitments to a minimum pending delivery of the President's monopoly message to Congress, expected before Friday. Cloudy business skies also contributed to the general apathy.

Consolidated Edison stock was again in demand, reflecting further optimism over the company's upturn in profits in the first quarter.

Favored the greater part of the time were Public Service of N. J., Electric Power & Light, American Water Works, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chesapeake & Ohio, International Nickel, U. S. Rubber, Socony Vacuum, American Radiator and Western Union.

Union Carbide suffered a moderate relapse as the company reported net of 47 cents a share for the March quarter compared ith $1.10 last year.

The automotive group was inclined to lag, despite a better outlook in the recently unsettled motor labor field. At the same time a Commerce Department summary for March revealed new passenger car sales for the month were down substantially from February and March, 1937.

While aircrafts were none too lively, talk of possible large orders for planes from Great Britain and other nations was a sustaining influence here.

Bond Market Lower

The bond market slipped today under dearth of heartening business news, and most active issues edged lower.

Losses as a rule were no larger than fractions, but here and there liens fell a point or more.

Rail bonds as a group were on the downside. Off around 1 in the final hour were Great Northern 4½s of '77 "E" and Pennsylvania Socony 4½s. News that a probable bumper wheat crop would boost car loadings failed to offset depressing prospects of smaller industrial tonnage.

American & Foreign Power 5s sagged around 1½.

Resisting the general trend were International Paper 5s and Utilities Power & Light 5s.

United States Government issues, strong in recent trading sessions, were spotty. U. S. Treasuries were 1-32d of a point higher to 7-32s lower.

Among foreigns, Czech 8s of '51 and Polish 6s of '40 lost around a point each.

Wheat Values Rally From 4-Year Low

CHICAGO, April 26—Late rallies on purchases for previous speculative sellers lifted wheat today to above yesterday's finish, after the market had touched four-year low-price record.

The late buying reversed an earlier trend associated with disclosure that the British Government had acted without statute authority in building up a reserve food supply. Export demand for North American wheat remained disappointingly light.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were ⅝ off to ⅜ up compared with yesterday's finish, May 81⅝-¾, July 80¾-⅞, corn 1/8-½ down, May ½-⅝, July 60¾-⅜, and oats at ¼-⅜ decline.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Traders marked time awaiting the presentation of the budget to the House of Commons today and trading in the stock market was on a small scale. A fair demand developed for gold mining shares, and the trans-atlantic and industrial sections together with home rails move moderately higher. Gilt edged funds and oils remained steady while rubber issues were inclined to sag.

Paris: Stock prices moved irregularly in the bourse with the industrial group showing a generally heavy tone and prices in most cases lower. Rentes finished 35 centimes down to 115 higher and Bank of France issue was off 140 francs. Both Royal Dutch and Suez Canal closed about 100 francs down.

Liverpool: Early declines in cotton futures were later recovered as trade and professional buying revealed a scarcity of contracts. Final prices were up 2 to 4 points.

General Baking Net Rises

NEW YORK (AP)—General Baking Company reported a net profit of $322,817, equal to 9 cents a share, for the quarter ended March 31. This compares with a net of $183,372 for the corresponding quarter last year, which was equal to less than one cent a share.

Today's sales (est.) 500,000
Previous day 395,880
1938 volume to date 76,691,054
1937 volume to date 188,475,355

Associated Press Quotations

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
45	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	41	41	41	Apr 16
52	32	Acme Steel (2)	2	36	36	36	Apr 19
10⅜	6¼	Adams Exp	4	8½	8⅜	8½	
20¾	14½	Adams-Millis (¾e)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Apr 22
23	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	1	19½	19½	19½	Apr 25
2¼	1⅝	Advance Rumely	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
58¼	40¼	Air Reduction (1a)	14	45¼	43½	43¾	—2¼
1¼	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	1	1	1	1	Apr 23
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau (.60a)	6	10	9⅞	10	
1⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17⅜	6½	Alleghany pf xw	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Apr 25
17⅛	6½	Alleghany pf $30 ww	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
5		Alleghany pf $40 ww	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
17½	8	Allegheny pr pf	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	Apr 25
21¾	11⅝	Allegheny Steel	1	16½	16⅜	16½	Apr 22
9⅞	4½	Allen Industries	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
176½	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	1	141½	141½	141½	— ½
9⅝	7	Allied Kid (1)	2	9	9	9	Apr 12
14⅜	8⅜	Allied Mills	3	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	14	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ¼
53½	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	44½	44½	44½	— ¼
51¾	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (¾e)	14	41½	40½	40½	—1½
15¼	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Apr 23
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	4	2½	2	2	— ⅛
24	10	Amal Leather pf	2	10	10	10	Mar30
72½	57	Amerada Corp (2)	2	64½	64	64	—3
66	49	Am Ag Ch Del (1¼e)	4	56	55	56	Apr 22
15⅞	10	Am Bank Note (⅝e)	3	13¼	13	13	— ¼
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (¾e)	1	32	32	32	— 1¼
167	160⅛	Am Can (4)	3	85	84¾	84¾	—3½
27½	12⅜	Am Car & Fdy	4	163½	163¼	163½	Apr 25
50	27	Am C & Fy pf (2½e)	4	18	18	18	— ¼
17⅝	9½	Am Ch & Cable (½e)	3	33	33	33	02
100½	89½	Am Ch & Cbl pf (6)	8	123¼	121¼	121¼	
105½	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	89½	89½	89½	Feb 18
8½	4½	Am Colortype	1	103¾	103¼	103¼	Apr 25
13¾	9	Am Comi Alco	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
16⅜	8¼	Am Crystal Sug (⅝e)	1	11	11	11	Apr 23
4¾	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	4	10	10	10	
6½	4	Am European	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
4¾	2¼	Am & For Pow	1	4	4	4	Mar28
19¾	10	Am & F P $6 pf	5	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Apr 23
11½	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	18	18	18	—1½
12	9½	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	6	8½	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
4⅜	2	Am Hide & Leather	2	9⅝	9½	9½	
26	12	Am Hide & L pf	2	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
37¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Apr 20
2⅛	1½	Am Ice	1	37	37	37	Apr 16
18	13¾	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Apr 23
7⅞	4½	Am International	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ¼
23½	12⅜	Am Locomotive	3	6⅜	6	6	Apr 23
74½	45	Am Locomot pf	6	17⅜	16¾	16¾	— ⅜
14½	10	Am M & Fdy (.40e)	1	54	54	54	—1
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
38¾	23	Am Metal	9	31	30½	30⅝	— ⅜
108½	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	5	105	104¾	104¾	Apr 25
7½	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	27	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
40½	19	Am P & L $6pf (1⅛k)	7	27	26	27	+ ⅜
33	16⅛	Am P&L$5pf (.93¾k)	6	23½	23½	23	— ⅜
14¼	9	Am Rad & St S (.60)	29	13	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
22⅞	13½	Am Roll Mill	11	17	16⅝	16¾	— ½
78	68	Am Roll Mill pf (4½g)	2	70½	70	70	— ¼
20⅞	15⅝	Am Safety Razor (2)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Apr 25
14¼	7⅛	Am Seating	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¾
56¾	28½	Am Smelt & R (1¼e)	35	38¾	37½	37⅝	— ⅛
131	103	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	114½	114½	114½	Apr 25
52	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	2	48	48	48	Apr 23
34¾	15⅝	Am Stl Fdrs (¼e)	15	21¾	21½	21¾	— ¾
11¾	6½	Am Stores	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Apr 25
31	21½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	2	27½	27½	27½	Apr 23
117½	101⅜	Am Sugar pf (7)	4	108	107½	107½	— ½
18½	12⅝	Am Sumat Tob (1)	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	1	128¾	128½	128½	— ⅛
71	58	Am Tobacco (5)	4	67½	67	67	+ ½
73	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	6	70¼	69	69	— ¾
139⅝	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	135	135	135	+2
77⅜	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	7	5⅞	5½	5½	— ¼
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	16	8¾	8	8¼	— ¼
86	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	70	70	70	Apr 19
5⅝	3¼	Am Woolen	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
35¾	23⅜	Am Wool pf	3	30¼	30	30	—2
8½	4⅜	Am Zinc L & S	3	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
36¾	21⅝	Am Zinc pr pf	4	30⅝	30¼	30¼	Apr 18
50	29	Anaconda (¼e)	122	28¾	27½	27⅝	—1⅛
18	10¾	Anacon W & C	1	35	35	35	—2
19	10	AnchorHocGl(.15e)	1	15½	15½	15½	— ⅜
3½	2	Andes Copper	1	11½	11½	11½	—2
30¼	20	A P W Paper	2	2½	2½	2½	Apr 25
100½	82	Arch-Dan-M (½e)	2	24¾	24½	24½	— ½
6⅞	3⅞	Armour Del pf (7)	1	90	90	90	—1
72	28¾	Arm Ill	9	4¾	4¾	4⅞	
49¾	50	Arm Ill pr pf	2	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	Apr 23
39	24¼	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Mar19
7⅝	5½	ArmstrongCork (¼e)	6	30½	30	30½	— ⅛
5½	2½	Arnold Const (⅜e)	2	7⅞	7½	7⅝	Apr25
8¾	4	Artloom Corp	1	3	3	3	Apr 25
69	53	Assd Dry Goods	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
68¼	68¼	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	55	55	55	Apr 23
35	27	Assd D Gd 2pf(1¾k)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	Mar 9
42	22¼	Associates Inv (2)	1	27	27	27	Mar31
72	40¼	Atch T & S F pf (5)	5	27¼	27⅛	27¼	
27⅜	14	Atl Coast Line (1½g)	1	43¼	43	43	Apr 25
7¾	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	Apr 25
14½	6½	Atl G & W Ln pf	1	8½	8½	8½	Apr 22
24	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	6	21¾	21½	21½	— ¼
107	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	104	104	104	+ ¼
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp	4	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
43	38⅝	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	39½	39½	39½	
48	36	Atlas Pow (½e)	1	40	40	40	Apr 25
7⅜	4½	Atlas Tack	2	5½	5½	5½	
6½	3	Auburn Auto	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
3½	2	Aust Nichols	2	2½	2½	2½	Apr 22
4⅝	2½	Aviation Corp	25	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ¼

B

10¾	5	Bald Loco ct	8	7⅝	7½	7½	— ¼
10⅞	4	Balt & Ohio	15	5¾	5½	5½	— ¼
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	2	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
34	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	31½	31½	31½	Apr 21
19	12⅛	Barber Co	9	16¾	16⅜	16½	— ⅛
10½	5	Barker Bros	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
16⅜	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	32	13¾	13⅛	13⅛	— ½
12¾	9	Bayuk Cigar (.18¾e)	1	12	12	12	Apr 20
17¾	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Apr 23
96½	92½	Beat Crm pf ww (5)	1	93½	93⅛	93⅛	Apr 23
103⅞	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	100	100	100	+1⅞
8⅜	5¾	Belding-Hem (.85e)	4	6½	6½	6½	Apr 25
83	77¾	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	Mar19
14⅞	8⅝	Bendix Aviat	10	11¾	11½	11⅝	— ¾
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (.45e)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
40½	26⅞	Best & Co (1.52½e)	7	33½	31¾	31¾	—2¼
65¾	40	Beth Steel	44	48⅜	46¾	47	—1¼
16½	12	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	2	15	15	15	Apr 21
98½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	3	85¼	85	85	—2⅝
28	18	Bigelow-Sanf	4	19	18½	19	—1
17⅞	9¾	Black & Decker	2	13½	13½	13½	Apr 25
15½	10½	Blaw-Knox	5	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
35½	20¼	Boeing Airplane	29	27⅜	27	27	— ⅛
30	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	2	20½	20½	20½	— ¼
13⅞	9⅝	Bond Strs (.20e)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Apr 25
19⅜	15⅜	Borden Co (.70e)	12	16½	16⅛	16¼	— ¼
28½	16½	Borg-Warner	6	22½	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅜
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Apr 20
22¼	14	Bower Rol Bear (½e)	1	16½	16½	16½	Apr 25
10⅞	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	5	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
23¼	12¾	Briggs Mfg	6	19	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅝
30½	20	Briggs & Strat (¾e)	3	24⅝	24½	24½	Apr 23
34	28	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	3	32½	32	32½	Apr 25
23¼	11⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	11½	11½	11½	Apr 25
9¾	3⅝	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	1	5	5	5	Apr 18
13⅜	5⅝	Bklyn-Man Tr	6	6	6	6	Apr 18
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf (6)	2	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
21½	10½	Bklyn Un Gas	3	20½	20⅛	20½	—1
41	32	Brown Shoe (3)	3	15½	15	15¼	Apr 23
10	5⅛	Br'swick-Balke	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	+1¼
9¾	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	4	7½	7½	7½	—1¼
6⅜	3¼	Budd Mfg	2	4½	4½	4½	
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	3	3⅜	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
20	13¼	Bullard Co (¾e)	1	17	17	17	— ¼
32¼	15½	Bulova Watch (4)	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	Apr 25
9½	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	Apr 25
20¼	14½	Burr Add Mac(.30e)	6	15½	15½	15¼	+ ¼
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	2	2¼	2	2	Apr 18
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Apr 7
22	16⅝	Butler Bros (.60)	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
4⅜	2⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	Apr 25
13⅜	6	Butte Cop & Z	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	Apr 25
19¾	13	Byers (A M) Co	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	Apr 25
		Byron Jackson (¾e)					

C

24½	15½	Calif Packing (1½a)	1	20	20	20	
49¼	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	+ ¾
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	3	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hecla	6	7¾	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
15⅜	9⅜	Campbell Wyant (1)	3	11⅜	11½	11⅜	+ ⅛
19¾	12½	Can Dry G Ale	9	14¾	14½	14½	— ½
8⅛	5	Canad Pacific	27	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
36	29	Cannon Mills (1e)	1	31	31	31	Apr16
7¼	4½	Capital Ad A	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Apr 22
18	13	Carpenter Stl (.10e)	2	15½	15½	15½	Apr 18
97½	62½	Carriers&Gen (.05e)	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Apr 20
55½	29⅝	Case (J I) Co	4	75	75	75	
103	100⅛	Caterpillar Trac (1e)	6	42¼	41½	41½	— ⅞
18⅞	9	Caterp Tractor pf(5)	1	103	103	103	Apr 22
94	92	Celanese Corp	4	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ¼
25½	12½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
28	20	Celotex Corp	5	20¼	19	19	—1¼
4½	2	Cent Aguirre (1⅛)	2	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
11	7	Cent Foundry	3	3½	3	3	— ⅜
8¼	4	Cent RR NJ	1	10	10	10	
5½	3¼	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Apr 25
46½	26¼	Century Rib M(.10e)	1	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	Apr 22
8⅜	4½	Cerro de Pasco (3e)	7	34½	33	33	—1¾
30½	18¾	Certain-teed Prod	2	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
12¼	7	Champ Pap & F	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	
38½	23½	Checker Cab	1	8	8	8	Apr 16
89	80	Ches & Ohio (1½e)	11	27¼	26¾	27	+ ¾
48½	27½	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	70	70	70	—10
1¼	½	Ches Corp (3)	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	+ ¼
		Chi & E Ill	4	⅝	½	½	Apr 11
1¾	¾	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2½	2¼	2¼	Apr 23
4⅝	2	Chi & N West	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
1¼	½	Chi & N West pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Apr 18
5⅜	2⅜	Chi Great West	2	½	½	½	Apr 19
14	8⅞	Chi Gt W pf	3	3¼	3½	3¼	Apr 22
1	½	Chi Mail Or (¼e)	1	1½	1½	1½	Apr 22
1½	¾	Chi M St P & P	11	⅝	⅝	⅝	Apr 25
12⅞	6⅞	Chi M St P & P pf	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
32½	22	Chi Pneu Tool	6	10	10	10	— ⅛
1¼	⅝	Chi Pneu T cv pf(3)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ¼
2½	1	Chi Rk Is & Pac	6	⅞	⅞	⅞	Apr 22
12¾	8	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
2⅛	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	8	8	8	8	Apr 6
16¾	12	Chi Yell Cab (¼e)	1	14	14	14	Apr 21
8⅝	3¼	Chicka Cot O (½e)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
63⅛	35⅜	Childs Co	91	44⅜	42½	43⅜	—1⅝
13½	10	City Ice & Fuel(.40e)	2	11½	11½	11½	Apr 23
3¾	2¾	City Stores	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Apr 23

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
24	10⅝	Clark Equip	1	15½	15½	15½	— ½
26½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (¼e)	1	19	19	19	
43	32½	Climax Molyb(.30e)	1	40½	40½	40½	+ ⅛
15½	10½	Cluet Peabody (.40e)	1	12½	12½	12½	Apr 20
125	105½	Coca Cola (1½e)	15	121	120	121	Apr 22
59	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	11	58	58	58	Apr 21
11⅞	7½	Colgate-Palm-P	9	8¾	8½	8½	— ¼
95½	80	Colgate-Pm-P pf (6)	1	81	81	81	Apr 25
27⅜	13¼	Collins & Alk (¾e)	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	Apr 23
20	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	1	12½	12½	12½	Apr 25
22¼	13	ColumBr'castA(.40e)	2	17⅞	17½	17½	Apr 25
21¼	13	ColumBr'castB(.40e)	3	17¾	17¼	17¾	Apr 22
9⅝	5½	Colum G & E	60	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	— ¼
79	60	Col G & E pf A (6)	1	60½	60½	60½	— ½
15½	9	Colum Pict vtc (1)	1	12	12	12	
34	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅞
76	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	1	66¼	66¼	66¼	—2¾
38¾	23	Coml Credit (4)	3	31¼	31	31	— ½
95	84	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	84	84	84	Mar28
44¾	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	10	36¾	35¼	35¼	—1¼
99	90	Com In T cv pf (4¼)	3	97½	97	97	— ¼
10	5⅞	Comi Solvents (.60)	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
2	1	Comwith & South	25	1½	1¼	1⅜	
42¼	25	Com & Sou pf(1½k)	6	33	32½	32½	— ⅞
27¾	22½	Comwth Edis (1¼)	7	23⅝	23¼	23¼	— ¼
7½	3⅞	Conde Nast	1	7	7	7	Apr 25
24½	15	Congoleum-N'n (¾e)	6	20½	19½	19¾	— ⅜
8	6	Congress Cigar	1	6	6	6	Mar29
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	22	16½	16	16	— ¾
8	4¼	Consol Cigar (⅜e)	1	7	7	7	Apr 22
25⅛	17	Cons Edison (1e)	113	23¼	22¼	22¼	
96½	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	3	91	90	91	+1½
5¾	2⅞	Consol Film Ind	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
6⅞	4½	Consol Film pf (¼k)	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Apr 22
10½	7	Cons Laundries	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ¼
101⅞	98¾	Consol Oil (.80)	11	9¼	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
7½	2⅞	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	6	98¾	98¼	98¾	Mar30
½	⅛	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅜
5⅝	2¼	Consol Textile	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
22	10	Consol'n Coal	3	3¼	3½	3¼	Apr 22
86⅛	78	Consol'n Coal pf	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	Apr 23
16⅜	9⅞	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	78	78	78	Apr 18
16½	8⅝	ContainerCorp(1.20)	14	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅜
⅝	1¼	Cont Bak A	7	12	12	12	— ⅛
85	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
45¾	36½	Cont Can (1e)	1	80	80	80	+2
110¼	107	Cont Can cv pf (5)	6	39½	39¾	39	
9⅝	6⅜	Cont Diam Fib	1	109	109	109	+ ⅝
32	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	7	7	7	
1¾	1	Cont Motors	1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+ ¼
34¾	21¼	Cont Oil Del (¼e)	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
16½	10	Cont Steel	9	27½	26½	26⅝	—1⅛
65½	53	Corn Products (3)	1	165	165	165	+2
166¼	162	Corn Products pf(7)	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
24	19	Coty Inc	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
30	19	Crane Co	1	28½	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
98	85	Crane Co cv pf (5)	1	96	96	96	+1½
25	21⅜	Cream of Wh (1e)	2	24¾	24	24	— ½
10½	5¼	Crosley Radio	2	7½	7½	7½	
39⅞	22¼	Crown Crk & B(⅛e)	2	28½	28	28	— ⅛
37	29	Cro Crk pf xw(2¼)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	Apr 25
33¾	25½	Cro Crk pf xw(2¼)	2	28	28	28	Apr 23
12¼	7½	Cro Zellerbach (½e)	6	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
72½	58	Crown Zeller pf(5)	1	64	64	64	Apr 11
44⅜	19¼	Crucible Steel	4	25⅝	25½	25½	— ⅜
94½	70	Crucible Stl pf(1¾k)	1	80	80	80	Apr 21
1¼	½	Cuba Co

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Buying Slackens In Cotton Cloth, But Prices Hold

Weekly Cotton Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Buying slackened this week in primary cotton gray goods markets after a spurt which boosted sales volume to new highs for the year, and caused a general advance in quotations throughout the list of standard constructions. The higher price levels became sufficiently well established to give buyers confidence, and substantial quantities of gray goods changed hands at the advanced quotations before the activity began to diminish. Mills, however, held quotations firm and unchanged at the higher levels.

Sales for the week were said to total at least enough to fully equal the current week's output from the looms at the current reduced rate of operation, and print cloth sales alone piled up an aggregate of more than 10,000,000 yards, though activity in that quarter of the market was considered to have had a sharp decline.

Resale Goods Appear

One of the developments which caused buyers to "stop, look, and listen" was the appearance of numerous offerings of resale goods at prices a sixteenth or an eighth under first hand prices. These offerings were cited as proof that there had been large speculative buying during the past three weeks of rising values.

Sheetings proved much more active than print cloths during the past week. Some numbers advanced in price by a sixteenth or an eighth over the previous week's best sales, and on some numbers buyers found it hard to get the deliveries they wanted.

Announcement from governmental sources, that orders for millions of yards of cotton goods will be placed soon by the Federal government served to further stiffen the mill attitude toward forward deliveries. Some 9,000,000 yards of cottons for relief agencies are said to be scheduled for purchase next week by the Federal Government.

Fine Goods Stronger

The fine goods section of the market developed important activity during the week, and combed yarn fabrics were bought to the extent of several million yards at prices which showed advances of an eighth to a quarter of a cent over prices prevailing two or three weeks ago.

Combed lawns sold in volume with 40-inch, 9-yard, 76x72s bringing 5⅝ to 5¾ cents, while 40-inch 8.50-yard, 88x80s sold heavily at 6⅝ cents and later at 6¾ cents.

Voiles sold to the extent of more than 600,000 yards, with the slack twist 60x52s bringing 4⅝ cents and the medium twist 4⅞ cents. Organdies were also active at 4⅝ cents for 11-yard 68x56s.

Broadcloths sold in heavy volume at the extreme low of the movement, 128x68s and 136x60s moving in round lots at 9⅜ cents, but this later strengthened to 9½ cents.

Combed poplins were moving at strong prices, and there was additional business in dimity stripes.

Twills, Drills Active

There was sizable business reported in the heavy goods, three and four leaf twills being rather active at slightly firmer prices, and carded sateens moving in larger volume at very strong prices. Heavy drills were moving in quantity at steady quotations.

Standard print cloths held the advances previously made. The 39-inch, 4-yard, 80 squares were moving in round lots at 6½ cents, while 39-inch, 4.75-yard, 68x72s brought 5⅛ to 5¼ cents. Second hands offered these constructions a sixteenth to an eighth under the first hand prices. Narrow print cloths were bought in very fair amounts at unchanged prices.

Carded broadcloths were moving but the quantities were dwindling.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Assoc Tel & Tel pf	7% 1st pf	49c ..	May 14	Apr. 30
Do $6 1st pf		42c ..	May 14	Apr. 30
Blue Ribbon, Ltd, pf	6⅛%	50c ..	May 1	Apr. 29
Phoenix Hos 1 pf	87½c ..		June 1	May 18
Initial				
Douglas (WL) Shoe Co prior pf		20c ..	Apr. 22	Apr. 21
Resumed				
Akron Brass Mfg	12½c ..		May 20	May 10
Reduced				
Bourne Mills	10c ..		May 2	Apr. 22
Charis Corp	15c ..		May 2	Apr. 29
Com'l Discount (Los Angeles, Calif)	5c ..		May 2	Apr. 25
St Louis Refrig & Cold Storage Co	$1	S	Apr. 26	Apr. 21
Regular				
Atlantic Ref Co	25c	Q	June 15	May 20
Bklyn Edison Co	$2	Q	May 31	May 13
Bridgeport Gas Lt	50c	Q	June 30	June 16
Canadian Oil, Ltd	12½c	Q	May 16	May 2
Do 8% pf	$2	Q	July 2	June 20
Central Arizona L & P $7 pf	$1.75	Q	May 2	Apr. 16
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	May 2	Apr. 16
Consol Edison N Y	50c	Q	June 15	May 13
Deposited Insur Shares A	6.2481c ..		May 2	Mar. 15
Do B	6.1043c ..		May 2	Mar. 15
Fuller Brush Co	12½c	Q	May 2	Apr. 21
Globe Hoist Co	12½c ..		Apr. 25	Apr. 18
Hart (L) & Son Co, Inc	10c ..		Apr. 30	Apr. 25
Hayes Steel Products, Ltd, 6% non-cum pfc pf	60c ..		June 30	June 15
Hotel Barbizon, Inc, vtc	$2	Q	May 5	Apr. 25
Idaho-Maryland Mines Corp	5c	M	May 22	May 10
Lehigh Pow Securities Corp,$6 pfd	$1.50	Q	May 2	Apr. 25
Manhattan Shirt	25c ..		June 1	May 10
N Y & Queens El Pr & Lt	$1.25	Q	June 14	June 3
Do pf	$1.25	Q	June 1	May 20
Petrolite Corp Ltd (Del)	20c ..		May 2	Apr. 23
Regent Knitting Mills Ltd., $1.60 non-cum pf	40c	Q	June 1	May 14
Republic Insur Co of Texas	30c	Q	May 25	May 10
St. Louis Refriger & Cold Stor Co, 6% pfc pf	$3	S	Apr. 26	Apr. 21
Sears Roebuck	75c	Q	June 10	May 10
Stamford Wat Co	40c	Q	May 16	May 6
Stand Amer Tr Shrs	94c ..		May 1	..
University Commodity Corp	5c	M	June 27	May 10
Weymouth Lt & Pr Co	63c ..		Apr. 29	Apr. 21
Winchendon Elec Lt & Pow Co	$2 ..		Apr. 29	Apr. 21

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 3⅜s '47-43	109.23	109.23	109.23
4 3¼s '45-43	109.8	109.8	109.8
5 3¼s '46-44	109.4	109.4	109.4
5 4s '54-44	114.1	114.1	114.1
7 2⅞s '47-45	106.22	106.22	106.22
3 3s '48-46	106.26	106.26	106.26
2 3⅛s '49-46	107.22	107.22	107.22
5 3⅛s '52-49	107.10	107.10	107.10
59 2½s '53-49	101.2	100.30	101.1
2 2½s '53-49 reg	100.27	100.27	100.27
1 2¾s '54-51	102.17	102.17	102.17
3 2s '55-51	105.15	105.12	105.12
20 2⅞s '60-55	103.13	103.10	103.13
7 2¾s '59-56	102.8	102.5	102.8

Federal Farm Mortgage

6 3¼s '64-44	105.8	105.8	105.8
5 3s '49-44	104.29	104.29	104.29

Home Owners' Loan

5 2¾s '49-39	102.31	102.28	102.28
1 2¼s '44-42	103.1	103.1	103.1
13 3s '52-41	105.3	105.1	105.3

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Allegheny 5s '44	58½	58	58
6 Alleghany 5s '50 st	22½	22½	22½
1 Allegh Val 4s '42	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
20 Allis Chalm 4s '52	105	104	104
11 Am & For P 5s 2030	48	47½	47½
2 Am Ice 5s '53	97	97	97
2 AmIGChem 5½s '49	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Am Int 5½s '49	103¾	103¾	103¾
10 Am T&T 5½s '43	113⅜	113	113
23 Am T&T 3¾s '66	101⅝	101½	101⅝
21 Am T&T 3¾s '61	101⅞	101¼	101⅜
1 Am T Fdr cv '50	100	100	100
10 Anaconda Cp 4½s '50	104¾	104½	104⅝
5 Ang C Nitra deb '67	26½	26½	26½
1 Arm Del 4s '57	94	94	94
7 Arm Del 4s '55	94¼	94	94
46 AT&SF 4s '95	103	102⅝	103
8 AT&SF adj 4s '95 st	84	84	84
6 AT&SF adj 4s '95 st reg	80	80	80
5 AT&SF 4s 1995-'55	91	90	91
11 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	98	97¾	97¾
5 AT&SFRkyM 4s '65	98¾	98¾	98¾
6 ACL cit 4s '52	56	55	56
2 Atl&Dan 2d 4s '48	16¼	16¼	16¼
9 Atl Gu&WI 5s '59	54	53⅞	54
5 B&O 1st 4s '48	45¾	45½	45½
14 B&O rfg 5s '95	19⅛	19	19
9 B&O 5s '96 F	19⅜	18½	18½
11 B&O 5s 2000 D	19½	19	19
50 B&O cv 4½s '60	16¼	15⅞	15⅞
2 B&O 4s '48	45	45	45
5 B&O 5s R '50	30½	30½	30½
3 Bang&Ar 4s cv '51 st	103	103	103
2 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	117½	117½	117½
5 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	102¾	102¾	102¾
12 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
33 Beth Stl 3½s '52	86⅞	86⅛	86⅛
2 Bklyn Edis 3½s '66	104½	104½	104½
1 Bklyn Man Tr 4½s '66	43	43	43
5 Bklyn U Gas 5s '50	65	64¾	64¾
2 Bklyn U Gas 5s '57 B	83⅝	82	83⅝
5 Buf R&P 4½s '57	20½	20½	20½
1 Bush Term 5s '55	36	36	36
1 Cal Ore Pow 5s '66	86¼	86¼	86¼
4 Cal Pack 5s '40	104	104	104
2 Can Son 5s '62	80	80	80
5 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	116¼	116¼	116¼
5 Can Nat Ry4½s'55	117¼	117¼	117¼
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	114½	114½	114½
10 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	114½	114½	114½
5 Can Nor 6½s'46	124¼	124¼	124¼
14 Can Pac 5s '44	112⅜	112½	112½
1 Can Pac 5s '54	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
1 Can Pac 4½s'46	96⅝	96⅜	96⅜
8 Can Pac 4½s'60	91¾	91	91
5 Can Pac 4s perp	79	78⅝	79
5 Cavo C&O 6s '52	98¼	98	98¼
1 Cen Foundry 6s '41	58	58	58
6 Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	97½	96¾	96¾
6 Cen NY Pow 3¾s'62	104⅜	104¼	104¼
2 Cen Pac 5s '60	47	46⅝	47
15 Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	74	74	74
1 Cen Pac N 4s '87	23¾	23¾	23¾
1 Certain-teed 5½s'48	60½	60½	60½
1 Champion P&P 4¾s'50	97½	97½	97½
5 C&O rfg 3½s'66	92	92	92
5 C&O 1st 4s '89 ReA	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 CB&Q gen 4s '58	95	95	95
10 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	102	102	102
24 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	97	95⅞	97
2 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	11	11	11
45 Chic G West 4s'59	17½	17	17
2 CMSP & Pac 5s'75	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
14 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	3	3	3
4 CM&SP 4½s '89C	22	21¾	21¾
2 CM&SP 4½s 89E	21½	21½	21½
1 CM&StP gen 4s '89	20½	20½	20½
16 Chi&NW cv 4½s'49	4⅞	4¾	4¾
1 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	8¼	8¼	8½
2 CRI & P 4½s'52 A	7¼	7¼	7¼
2 C R I & P rfg 4s'34	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
9 CRI & P rfg 4s'34 ct	5½	5½	5½
18 Ch Un Sta 4s'63 D	107	107	107
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Ch Un Sta 3½s'51	100	100	100
10 Ch & W Ind 4s'52	84	83¾	84
10 Childs Co 5s'43	58¼	58	58
5 Cinn Gas&El 3¼s'6	104½	104½	104½
3 CCC&StL Cairo 4s'39	97	97	97
1 Clev Elec Ill 3¼s'65	111¼	111¼	111¼
2 ClevUnTerm 5½s'72	85	84¾	85
6 ClevUnTerm 5s'73	80¾	80¾	80¾
9 ClevUnTerm 4½s'77C	74	74	74
2 Col & So 4½s'80	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
3 Colombia G 5s'82 Ap	87½	87½	87½
1 Colombia G 6s 1961	87	87	87
1 Col Ry Pw&L 4s'65	106¾	106¾	106¾
19 Com'l Cred 3¼s'51	98¾	98¾	98¾
9 Com'l Cred 2¾s'42	101¾	101½	101½
5 Comwlth Ed 4½s'57	111½	111½	111½
5 Comwlth Ed 4s'81	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2 Con Edis 3¼s'46	102¼	102	102
4 Con Edis 3½s'56	101	100¼	100½
10 Con Edis 3½s'58s	100¾	100¼	100½
13 Can Gas NY 4½s'51	104¼	105½	105½
23 Con Oil 3½s'51	100	99¾	99¾
2 Consol'n Coal 5s'60	43	42	42
1 Consum Pow 3½s'70	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 Container 5s '43	89½	89½	89½
5 Crane Co 3½s'51	103	103	103
1 Crown Cork 4s '50	104½	104½	104½
3 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	36¼	35⅞	35⅞
5 D G & E 5s '51	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Den G&E 5s '51 st	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 D & R G 4s '36	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
1 D & R G West 5s '55	6	6	6
10 Det Ed 4½s '61	112	112	112
10 Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	102	102	102
8 Erie rfg 5s '67	11½	11¼	11¼
8 Erie rfg 5s '75	11	11	11
1 Erie 1st 4s '96	36½	36½	36½
1 Fed L & T 1st 6s '42	94¼	94¼	94¼
16 Fla E Coast 5s '74	6¼	6¼	6¼
2 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	5¾	5¾	5¾
1 Francis Sug 6s '56	39	39	39
2 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Gen Cable 5½s '47	92	92	92
2 Gen Mot Accept 3s'46	104	104	104
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	43¾	43¾	43¾
3 Goodrich 4¼s '56	95¼	95¼	95¼
8 Goodrich 6s '45	92	91½	91½
7 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	104¾	104¾	104¾
7 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	87	86	87
6 Gt Nor 5s '78	77	76¼	76¼
3 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	74	73½	73½
5 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	73⅝	73½	73½
5 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	76¼	76¼	76¼
2 Gt Nor 3⅞s '67	66	66	66
4 Gulf St Util 4¼s '66	102¾	102¾	102¾
15 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	42½	41¾	42
16 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	15	14¾	14¾
4 Ill Bel Tel 3½s '70 B	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
2 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	38¼	38⅛	38⅛
9 Ill Cen 4¼s '66	30⅞	30½	30½
1 Ill Cen 5s '55	42	42	42
15 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	36	35¼	35¼
9 Interb R Tr 7s '32	46½	46⅜	46½
11 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	45¾	45	45¾
20 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	48½	47½	48
2 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	13½	13½	13½
17 Int Hydro El 6s '44	6	6	6
6 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	40½	39¾	39¾
13 Int Paper 6s '55	76½	75½	75½
7 Int Paper 5s '47	90	89¾	89¾
12 Int T&T cv 4½s'39	87	86	86
8 Int T&T 4½s '52	57	55¾	55¾
45 Int T&T 5s '55	60¾	59¾	59¾
1 Jones&La'ghStl4½s'61	97¼	96¾	96¾
1 KCFla B&M 4s '36	23¼	23¼	23¼
8 K C South 5s '50	57¾	56¾	57
2 K C South 3s '50	64½	64½	64½
19 K C Term 4s '60	105¾	105¼	105⅝
7 Koppers Co 4s '51	102¾	102½	102½
1 Kresge Found 4s'45	96	96	96
2 Lac Gas 5½s'53	55½	55¼	55¼
1 Lac Gas 5½s'60 D	54¾	54¾	54¾
1 Laclede Christ 5s '78	26½	26½	26½
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	55¾	55¾	55¾
5 Leh C&N 4½s '54C	55	55	55
3 Leh Val 4½s 2003	19¼	19¼	19½
17 Leh Val 4s 2003	18	17½	17½
7 Liquid Carb 4s '47	104	103¾	104
32 Loews 3½s '46	99	99	99
15 Long Is rfg 4s '49	76¼	76¼	76¼
5 Lonst Is rfg 4s '49 st	76½	76½	76½
5 Louisv&Ark 5s '69	68	67¾	68
2 Louisv 4½s 2003	82½	82½	82½
18 Louis & N un 4s '40	101¼	100⅞	101¼
8 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	72¾	72¾	72¾
3 Lou Gas & El 3½s'66	103	103	103
4 Manat Sug 4s'57	35½	35	35
1 Market St Ry 7s '40	85	85	85
5 McKes & Rob 5½s'50	99¾	99¾	99¾
6 Mil El Ry 5s '61 B	102	101¼	102
1 Mil El Ry & L 5s '71	101	101	101
3 MSP & SSM cn 4s '38	10	10	10
2 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	33⅜	33	33½
1 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	17½	17½	17½
20 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	17¾	17¼	17¼
3 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	17½	17½	17½
3 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	17½	17½	17½
2 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	17¼	17¼	17¼
5 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	5½	5½	5½
20 Mob & O 4½s '77	10½	10½	10½
3 Mon W Pa Fu Sv 6s '65	92	91	92
7 Mont Pow 5s '43	92	92	92
6 Mor & Essex 5s '55	42¾	42½	42½
2 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	36	36	36
74 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	100	99¾	99¾
2 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Natl Steel 3½s '65	106¾	106¾	106¾
8 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	106	106	106
5 N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	95	95	95
5 NO Tex&M 5s '54 B	25	25	25
10 NO Tex&M 4½s '56	24	24	24
8 NYC rfg 5s 2013	50	50	50
15 NYC 4½s 2013 A	45¾	45½	45¾
6 NYC 3¼s '52	58⅝	58¼	58¼
5 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	45¾	45½	45¾
51 NYC⅝HR 3½s '97	82	82	82
25 NY Chi & StL 6s '38	48¼	47	47
1 NYCh&StL 5½s '74 A	39½	39½	39½
14 NYCh&StL 4½s '78	35	34¾	34¾
7 NY Conn 4½s '53	102	101¾	101¾
2 NY Dock Co 5s '38	100	100	100
5 NY Edis 3¼s '65	104½	104¼	104½
12 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	15	15	15
11 NYNH&H cit 6s '40	15	15	15
1 NYNH&H 4½s '67	14¾	14¾	14¾
4 NY Ry 6s'58 st	96½	96	96
2 NY Steam 5s'51	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
3 NY S&W Term 5s'43	52	52	52
11 NY Tel 4½s'39	105⅝	105½	105½
2 NY Trap R 6s'46 st	63	63¾	63¾
6 Niagara Fils P 3½s'66	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 NL&O Pow 5s'55 A	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Niagara Sh 5½s'50	84	84	84
1 Norf Sou 5s'61 ct	10	10	10
2 Norf Sou 5s'61 A	10½	10½	10½
1 Norf & W 4s'96	115¼	115¼	115¼
26 Norf & W 4s'96 reg	112¾	112¼	112¾
9 Nor Am Co 5s'61	101¾	101⅝	101¾
2 Nor Am Ed 5s'69 C	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
27 Nor Pac 6s 2047	64⅛	64½	64½
4 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	55	55	55
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53½	53½	53½
7 Nor Pac 4s'97	82⅜	82¼	82¼
2 Nor Pac 3s 2047	53	52½	53
8 Ohio Ed 4s'65	101⅜	101	101
5 Ohio Ed 3¾s'72	97½	97⅜	97½
1 Oklahoma G&E 4s'46	100¼	100¼	100¼
10 Ore Sh Line 5s'46	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
20 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	98	98	98
1 Otis Steel 4½s'62	72½	72½	72½
1 Pac Gas&El 3½s'66 B	102	102	102
9 Pac G&E 3¾s'61	105⅞	105⅜	105⅞
4 Pac Gas&El 4s'64	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Panhandle EPL 4s'52	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
1 Parmelee T 6s'44	40	40	40
1 Penn Dix 6s'41 A	81	81	81
5 Penn Oh&Det 4½s'77	91½	91½	91½
6 Pen P&Lt 4½s'81	97¼	97	97
10 Pen RR gen 5s'68	104	103⅝	103⅝
2 Pen RR cn 4½s'60	111¾	111¾	111¾
12 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	94¾	94½	94½
2 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	78¾	78	78
10 Pen RR gen 4½s'81	90⅞	90½	90⅝
2 Pen RR 4½s '84 E	90	90	90
8 Pen RR 4s '43	107	107	107
25 Pen RR 3¼s '52	75¾	75	75
1 Peo G L & C Chi 5s '47	107	107	107
3 Peoria & Pek U5½s'74	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1 Pere Marq 5s '56	58¼	58¼	58¼
1 Pere Marq 4½s'56 B	52½	52½	52½
2 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	106⅞	106¾	106⅞
9 Phil Bal & W 4½s'81D	101½	101	101½
14 Phila Co 5s '67	89	87½	87½
1 Phil Elec 3½s '67	107	107	107
15 Phil Rapid C & I 6s '49	4	4	4
3 Ph Read C & I 5s '73	12	11¾	11¾
2 Philippine Ry 4s '37	16	16	16
1 Pillsbury Fl M 6s '43	101½	101½	101½
8 PCC & StL 4½s'77 B	101½	101½	101½
19 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	55⅝	55½	55⅝
4 Porto Ri A Tob 6s '42	50	50	50
3 Postal Tel & C 5s '53	13	13	13
3 Ready 4½s '57 A	72¾	72¾	72¾
4 Rem Rand 4½s'56	95½	95½	95½
10 Republic Steel 5½s'54	103½	102⅝	102⅝
1 Republic Steel 4½s'56	80½	80½	80½
1 Richfield Oil 4s '52	96	96	96
1 Rutland 4½s '41 st	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
11 StLIM&S4sR&G '33	46	46	46
7 StLRM&Pac 5s'55	65¼	65	65
7 StLSF4½s'78 ctf	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1 St L SW 5s'52	16	16	16
1 SanAntPbSvc6s'52	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
5 Sante Fe P&F 5s '42	105	105	105
4 Sea AL rfg 4s '59 ct	4¾	4¼	4¼
4 Sea AL rfg 4s '59ct	4¾	4¼	4¼
7 Shell Un 3½s'51	101½	101¼	101¼
2 Simmons 4s '52	89½	89¼	89¼
3 Skelly Oil 4s'51	99	99	99
10 Socony Vac3½s'51s'50	107	107	107
2 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	96½	96½	96½
11 Sou Pac 4½s'68	40½	40	40
23 Sou Pac 4½s'81	40	39½	40
19 So Pac 4½s'69	40½	40	40
3 So Pac rfg 4s '55	67	66½	66½
8 So Pac rfg 4½s'81	53⅛	53	53
14 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	53⅜	52	52¼
7 South Ry 6½s'56	40	40	40
1 South Ry gen 6s'56	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜
7 South Ry gen 5s'94	58½	58½	58½
3 South Ry gen 4s'56	32	32	32
1 Sou Ry & M&O'38	80	80	80
4 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	102	101⅞	101⅞
3 Studebaker 6s cv '45	62¾	62	62
3 Ten El Pow 6s '47A	85	85	85
7 T RR A St L 4½s'39	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2 Tex Corp 3½s'51	106	106	106
1 Tex & Pac 5s '77 B	73	73	73
1 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	75	75	75
1 Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	75	75	75
2 Third Ave 4s '60	28	27¾	27¾
13 TideWatAssoO3½s52	102⅞	102¾	102⅞
1 Tri Continen 5½s'53	103¾	103¾	103¾
7 Union Oil Cal 6s '42	116½	116⅜	116½
4 Union Coal Cal 3½s52	109	108	109
22 Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	112	112	112
34 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	110	109¾	110
2 Un Pac 1st 4s '47 ct	108	108	108
1 Un Pac 4s 2008	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
5 Un Pac 3½s'71	88	88	88
1 Unit Bis Am 5s '50	106	106	106
1 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s52	75	73½	75
6 Unit Drug 5s '53	74½	74½	74½
11 U S Rub 5s '47	105	25-32	105
1 Utah L&Trac 5s '55	83¼	83¼	83¼
3 Utah P & L 5s '44	86½	86¼	86¼
1 Util P&L 5½s'47	50	49½	50
61 Util P&L 5s '59	50	49	50
1 Wabash 1st 5s '39	43½	43½	43½
14 Wabash 5s '76 B	73¾	73¾	74
2 Walker H 4½s '45	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2 Walwrth 4s '55	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞
3 Warner Bros 6s '39	72½	72½	72½
Westch Lt 5s '50	121¼	121¼	121¼
11 Westch Lt 4½s '67	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 West Pen P 5s '63 E	119	119	119
5 West Pen P 4s '61 H	111	111	111
9 West Md 5½s'77A	82¼	82	82
14 West Md 4s '52	80	79½	79½
1 West Pac 5s'46 asd	16	16	16
3 Western Un 5s '51	58⅝	58¼	58⅝
5 Western Un 5s '60	57⅝	57	57
3 West Shore 4s 2361	54½	54	54
3 WestVaP&Pap 4½s'52	103¼	103¼	103
1 Wheel 8½s'66 ASA	92¼	92	92¼
8 Wilkesb & E 5s '42	4½	4	4
2 Wilm & S Falls 5s'38	100	100	100
7 Wilson & Co 4s '55	100	100	100
2

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 75c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

WOMEN, sell Leeds Full Fashioned, fully guaranteed hosiery direct to the consumer; good profits for agents. Leeds Silk Hosiery Mills Inc., 29 Wellington Street, Clifton, N. J.

HELP WANTED—MEN

SINGLE MAN who is young and earnest student of Christian Science for boys' boarding school in Connecticut. Must have had training as athletic coach and be able to give exercises. Give references. Write Box X-26, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

MAY 1st, attractive three rooms, southern exposure, apartment roof garden. Call after six P. M. RH. 4-8003, N. Y. C.

N.Y.C., East 43rd (Tudor City)—Sublease furnished, 3 large rooms; kitchenette, bath, 5 closets, complete $75. MUrray Hill 4-1249.

APARTMENTS TO LET

N. Y. C., 51 E. 90th—Sunny 6-room apartment; 3 baths, windows south, north, east; sublet unfurnished until October, 1939, $160 monthly; might let furnished for summer reduced rental. Apply SUPERINTENDENT.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help, 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY, 431 Riverside Dr. (115th); trained nurses; also practical governesses; infants' nurses. N. Y. C. Un. 4-5342.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS—Sell—Rent Folding and Bridge Tables
Phone Trowbridge 7823 Pettingill & Pear 272 Sidney St., Cambridge, Mass.

GOLD CHAIRS and COAT RACKS to rent. JACKSON CHAIRS. 27 Haymarket Square. Boston CAP 3633

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED

PENS AND PENCILS REPAIRED
Average Price, 35c-75c
All Makes Sold
THE PEN HOUSE
92 Tremont St., Boston. CAP. 5374

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Repair, Remodel, Custom-made and Ready-to-wear
COLD STORAGE Garments at moderate prices. Liberal trade-in allowance. Located in the wholesale fur district, 345 Seventh Ave., New York City. Phone Penna. 6-2279.

HOMES TO SHARE

PRIVATE home, rolling Connecticut hills, accommodate two adults; 100 acres; large lake, golf; conservative, quiet, reasonable. Write Box E-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave, N. Y. C.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON. 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 469 West 150th, N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312.

OFFICE FURNITURE

FIVE floors of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 33 West 33rd St., N. Y. C.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C., 250 W. 57th St., Fisk Bldg. (Room 1413)—Practitioner's office, three mornings; evenings. Write or call Room 611; COL. 5-1580.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAUL PHILIPOFF — Painting, inside and out; paperhanging; decorating. 103 Charles St., Boston. LAF. 4308.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y. (Flatbush)—Share delightful home; large sunny room; 2 adults. Call before 10 a. m. or evenings. NAvarre 8-9062.

N. Y. C., Claremont Ave., 200 (Apt. 62)—Large, bright, single bedroom, $5; close Riverside Drive; all transportation. Evening, MO. 2-2654.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY wishes position where tact, efficiency, responsibility take precedence over routine work; diversified experience, including teaching Gregg shorthand. Write Box C-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N.Y.C.

YOUNG LADY, voice student, good appearance, accustomed to meeting public, wishes position as receptionist, hostess or entertainer. N.Y.C. Write Box B-18, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N.Y.C.

YOUNG LADY, knowledge piano, French, Italian, sports, seeks position as lady's companion or governess. Write INES OLIVER, 314 E. 196th St., N.Y.C. Tel. Fordham 4-8433 (Apt. 2C).

TEA ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—Fully equipped tea-room, seating 40 or over; homelike atmosphere; low rent; accessible to motorists; option to buy or straight lease. Write Box H-23, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N.Y.C.

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. Co., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408 Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

APARTMENTS

SOUTHPORT—Select apartments; board residence, near Promenade and Lord St.; moderate. Webster & Davies, "Norlands," 23 Saunders Street.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

GIRVAN, AYRSHIRE (Scotland)—Guests welcomed at Beach House, Girvan; beautiful situation on sea front; moderate charges. Apply MISS TAIT. Phone Girvan 59.

YORKSHIRE MOORS — Board residence, pleasant situation, good view, every convenience, electric light; from 7/- per day. MISS HIRD, "Rockmount," Reeth, Richmond, Yorkshire.

CORSETIERES

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE—Miss M. E. Armstrong, 55 Osborne Road, Representative for Barclay Corsets, individually designed and guaranteed throughout. Tel. Jes. 906.

FLATS TO LET

LIVERPOOL—Self-contained first-floor (flat); C. H. W.; electric; caretaker; rent 23/- weekly. Pain & Charles Blease, 51 Nth John St.

HOUSES FOR SALE

SCOTLAND — Immediate sale 5-apartment modern cottage 15 miles east Glasgow, excellent condition; large garden, outhouses; low rental. Box W-1033—BCM/CSM, London.

ROOMS TO LET

CLEVELEYS, LANCS. — Select apartments, convenient church, shops, buses; pleasant room for study if required. Mrs. Cooke, "Bradda," 445 North Drive.

GIFFNOCK—Large bedroom, also sitting room, well furnished; garden; 20 minutes from town. Apply Box W-1027—BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON—Few minutes West End, near buses, tube and garage; room, breakfast, 4/6; lounge. MRS. TREHERN, 154 Elgin Avenue, W. 9. Abercorn 4648.

TEACHERS

LESSONS IN SINGING AND VOICE PRODUCTION—Madam Grace Angus, A. R. C. M. (Mrs. Rogers), Address 64, Moorside, Fenham, Newcastle-on-Tyne 4. Tel. 33473.

WHEN in need of help watch these classified columns for advertisements of men and women qualified for the position.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

Alton Court 24 CRAVEN HILL GARDENS, LANCASTER GATE, LONDON, W. 2
Quiet, comfortable Guest House, good cooking. H. & C., Divan beds. Close to buses, tubes, park. From 2½ guineas inclusive.

BOURNEMOUTH POOLE ROAD **ARNCOTT HALL**
A modern, comfortable hotel. 45 bedrooms, hot and cold water, radiators, private bathrooms, electric lift, tennis, near sea, beach huts, inclusive terms from 3 gns.

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR). **BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE.** Beach hut and tennis. Near golf course and riding stables. MR. and MRS SIDNEY TITE, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS ROAD EAST **YENTON**
For comfort, rest and study. We can meet your need. Benn. Phone 2752.

BOURNEMOUTH — Board residence; good table, home comforts, beach hut where lunch and tea served; from 2½ gns. "Pinewood," 8 Stanfield Road.

BOURNEMOUTH SEA ROAD **SOUTHBANK**
Board residence with home-like atmosphere and comfort; convenient sea and shops; reasonable terms. Tel. Boscombe 1659.

BOURNEMOUTH E. "Craigrie." Southern Road. Close sea, excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Monk. Tel. B'tourne 1180.

CORNWALL—St. Ives Bay Hotel, residential; uninterrupted sea view; hot and cold water throughout; first class service and comfort; own garage; personal supervision.

DAWLISH DEVONSHIRE
GRAND HOTEL (A.A.,R.A.C.)
On level, ½ min. sea, garage, moderate terms. Under proprietor's personal supervision

DORKING, beautiful Surrey—A bright and cheery home for you and the family at COTMANDENE PRIVATE HOTEL; handy for golf and riding; long or short periods; terms moderate

EASTBOURNE
SANDHURST
Private Hotel
Sussex Court Hotels Ltd.
Extensive alterations have been carried out. Passenger lift. Every modern convenience. Moderate terms. Telephone 3232.

EASTBOURNE
CUMBERLAND HOTEL
Grand Parade
Sussex Court Hotels Ltd.
When visiting Eastbourne stay at the Cumberland. It is entirely modern, but very comfortable. Write for illustrated brochure. Telephone 4200 Moderate terms.

EASTBOURNE **The BELGRAVE**
MOST POPULAR RESIDENTIAL HOTEL
Attractive Lounges, Cosy Bedrooms, with Hot and Cold Water. Faultless Service. Renowned for Exquisite Cuisine and its atmosphere of friendliness and sociability. Convenient location 1 door from sea front. Eastbourne is one of England's most favoured resorts and holds a SUNSHINE RECORD.
Inclusive terms from 3 gns. per week. Week-ends from 30/-. NO EXTRAS.
Tariff from Resident Director, G. W. F. Reed

EASTBOURNE—Directly opposite pier, Claremont Hotel. Modern and comfortable. Rooms fitted H. and C. water. Terms from 60/- Central heating.

FACING THE SEA **CLEAR VIEW HOTEL**
AT WORTHING
All modern appointments. Excel. food. Guests' requirements studied. Lift. One minute's walk bus for church. From 3 gns. Phone 326.

FLEMING'S HOTEL
London, 16 Sussex Place, Lancaster Gate, W. 2. Quiet, modern. H. and C., bathroom every floor; with breakfast, 6/6 per night; from 35/- per week. Scottish proprietress. PAD. 6885.

FOWEY, CORNWALL, Green Bank Hotel—Excellent position, overlooking harbour and sea; H. and C., electric fires. Tariff, J. F. CROWLEY. Phone 63.

HARROGATE, BEECHWOOD HOTEL—80 bedrooms; modern and comfortable; AA Apptd.; terms from 3½ to 4½ guineas weekly. Telephone 4458. A. Graham, Resident Director.

LAKE DISTRICT
NEWBY BRIDGE HOTEL
Overlooking the southern end of Lake Windermere. Quiet English country house atmosphere. Ideal centre for the Lakes or for a restful holiday. Unusually high standard of comfort and cuisine.
A.A. R.A.C. Tel. Newby Bridge, 222.

LAKE DISTRICT
GLEN ROTHAY PRIVATE HOTEL
RYDAL, NR. AMBLESIDE
Beautifully wooded grounds, overlooking Rydal Water, and adjoining grounds of late poet Wordsworth; boating, fishing, bathing; electric light; coaches from Windermere Station.
A.A., R.A.C., and V.M. Tel. Ambleside 43

LAKE DISTRICT—Mrs. Horton, Brackenrigg, Keswick; board residence, near main bus route; fine view of Helvellyn range; bath, hot and cold; garage. Phone 258.

Lake District, Bainriggs, Grasmere
Board residence. Charming position facing lake. All conveniences. Terms moderate. Mrs. Wilson. Grasmere 113.

LAKE DISTRICT—Miss Gibson, Kelsick House, Ambleside; board residence; good open situation; hot and cold; bath; near tennis courts and garage.

LAKE DISTRICT—Miss F. E. Edgar, Glendorgal, Grasmere; board residence; all conveniences; quiet situation; on bus route.

LONDON
AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Most Modern Comfort, Service and a Cuisine of the Best
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2.
Quite near Christian Science church
En pension fr. 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6. Bed, Breakfast, Bath fr. 8/6. NO EXTRAS. Lift. Hot and Cold. Central Heating. Garage. Night Porter. Ph. Bay 3616.
Tariff from Resident Proprietor
Cable Grantleigh, Padd. London
Much used by readers of The Christian Science Monitor
Quiet assured Day and Night

LONDON
Hotel Bristol
170-2 Cromwell Rd., Kensington, S. W. 5
Easy to reach — delightful to stay at. Finest cuisine and every provision for your comfort.
Tariff on application. WES. 1171.
From 3 gns. weekly: room, breakfast, bath 7/6

London, W. 2
HOTEL FORTY
36-42 Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park
Quiet, close to park, tubes and buses. All modern comforts. Central heating. Hot and cold water and phone in all rooms. Lift. Inclusive terms from 3½ gns. single, 7 gns. double. Under personal supervision of Mrs. F. E. Miller. Phone BAY. 1401

LONDON—ARDEN HOUSE
60-61 PRINCES SQUARE, W. 2
Quiet, yet central. Excellent food, appetisingly cooked. Running water in all rooms. Full board 50/- to 63/-, partial from 45/-. Bed, breakfast, bath from 35/-. Reduction for doubles.

London **HOTEL IMPERIAL**
121-122 Queens Gate, S.W. 7. KEN: 1191
Two minutes South Kensington Station
Hot and Cold Water. Gas fires, telephone in all bedrooms. Central Heating. Lift. From £3.3s. en pension, 10/6 daily, 7/6 bed, bath, breakfast.

Lexham Gardens Hotel WES: 5028
112-116 Lexham Gardens, Kensington, W. 8.
H and C water, gas fires, phones. En pension fr. £2.12.6. Daily 9/6. Bed, bath, breakfast 6/6. Central heating. PERFECT QUIET. Garden.

London **QUEENS GATE HOUSE**
127-128 Queens Gate, S.W. 7. KEN: 7226
Two minutes S. Kensington Station
Hot and Cold Water, telephone, central heating in every bedroom. From £4.4s. Single: £7.7s. double. 12/6 daily. 8/6 bed, bath, breakfast.

LONDON
SPENSER HOUSE HOTEL
First class — exclusively vegetarian. Hot and cold water in all rooms. Lifts. Central heating. Day and night service. Tariff-Brochure No. 2 from
HECTOR NICHOLLS, Managing Director, Palace Gate, Kensington, W. 8
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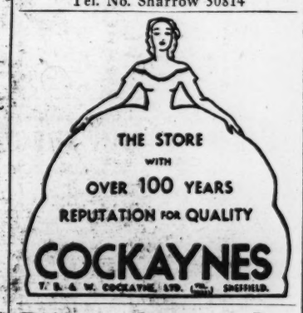

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Sunbonnet Sue

Fieldmouse Entertains

A Story for Children

Teddy House-Mouse was sitting by the cellar window looking out. Freddy Field-Mouse was sitting by that same cellar window looking in. Up above Teddy House-Mouse was the cellar ceiling. Up above Freddy Field-Mouse was the sky. Through the glass of the cellar window Teddy stared at Freddy and Freddy stared at Teddy.

"Why don't you come in?" Teddy asked.

"Why don't you come out?" Freddy answered. "Spring is here."

"Because I am a house-mouse," Teddy explained, "and I like to live in a house." He became thoughtful, pressing his wee nose flat against the glass, scratching one ear with one paw. At last he said, "I suppose I could come out for a short visit and see what it's like in the fields."

Before Freddy Field-Mouse could

"Look at the moon, then," squealed Freddy Field-Mouse

answer, Teddy House-Mouse had gone from the window somewhere in the blackness of the cellar. Freddy waited and very soon by the light of the round yellow moon he saw Teddy coming. Freddy's heart beat pit-a-pat. This was going to be jolly—showing a house-mouse all the wonders of the big outdoors.

"Well," Teddy House-Mouse said, "here I am!"

Freddy Field-Mouse stood up straight and waved a paw. "First," he said, "I want you to see a tree." He pointed to an oak high above their heads. "Have you anything in a house as tall as that?" he asked.

"We have a clock," Teddy House-Mouse answered, "and it says tick-tock."

"Whiskers and tails," Freddy Field-Mouse squeaked, "what's a clock to a tree!"

"You can tell time by a clock," Teddy House-Mouse said.

Freddy Field-Mouse was disgusted. "Come with me," he squealed, "through the meadow grass." Teddy House-Mouse followed and away they scampered across the meadow.

"Have you anything so soft and green to walk on in a house?" he asked.

"A carpet in the parlor," Teddy-Mouse answered.

"Whiskers and tails," Freddy Field-Mouse squealed, "what's a parlor carpet to meadow grass!"

"It's not wet," Teddy-Mouse answered, wiping the dew from the tips of his wee ears.

Freddy Field-Mouse was more disgusted.

"Come," he said, "follow me."

He led Teddy to a spot at the corner of the garden and pointed to a bunch of violets.

"Smell!" he ordered. Teddy stuck his nose into the violets and drew in a long breath. "Have you anything in a house that smells like that?" Freddy screamed. "Have you?"

"Perfume," Teddy House-Mouse answered, "that comes in a bottle."

"Whiskers and tails," squeaked Freddy Field-Mouse, "what's perfume to a violet!"

"You can put it on your waistcoat," Teddy House-Mouse answered, "and it will smell sweet all winter."

Freddy Field-Mouse got excited. He whirled about three times and waving both paws in the air, pointed to the round yellow moon up in the sky, and screamed, "Look at the moon, then! You don't dare tell me you have anything in a house so round and yellow as the moon!"

"We have a cheese," Teddy House-Mouse answered quietly.

"Whiskers and tails," Freddy Field-Mouse yelled, "what's a cheese to the round yellow moon!"

"You can eat it," Teddy House-Mouse answered, "and it's good!"

At that Freddy Field-Mouse sat down so hard he fell over backward.

"Go back to your house then," he squealed, "and stay there!"

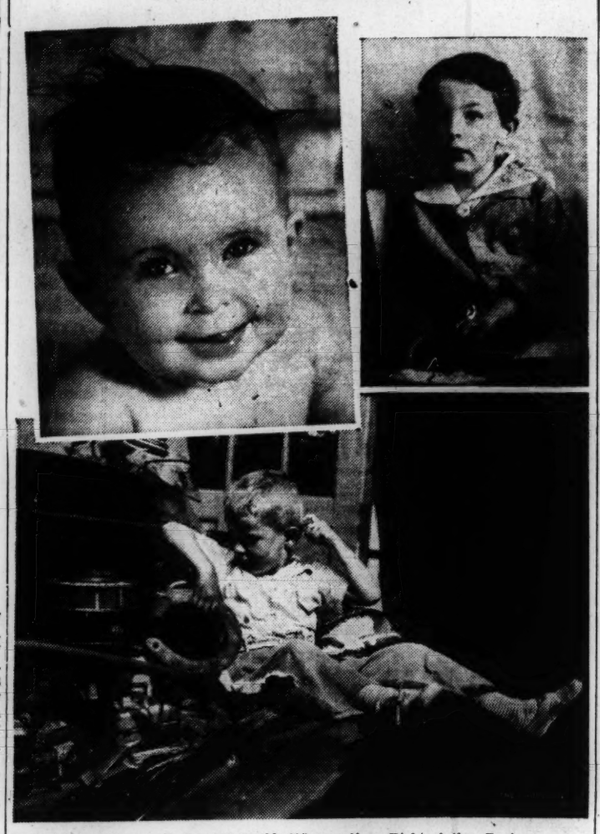
"Thank you," said Teddy House-Mouse, "I will."

And he did!

Doing Right

The good man is a friend to himself; by doing right, he will benefit himself and be a help to others.—Aristotle.

Camera Club Shots—



Contributors—Above Left: Lyset C. Mudd, Chicago; Above Right: Arthur Root, Kansas City, Mo.; Bottom: Andrew L. Oberg, Beverly, Mass.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor]

Cryptogram

A quotation by Frances E. Willard forms the basis of today's cryptogram:

"WILABCDEIL DFGC, HGBCD, PECD, EIL EPJEKC: DFA JQBPL JEIDC DFA RACD DFGIS. GD JEIDC KQWB RACD."

An Acrostic

Letters are to be filled in below to form 6-letter words, definitions of which are given:

L — — — — R
E — — — — E
T — — — — T
T — — — — T
E — — — — E
R — — — — L

Letter Juggling

Try forming 2 different 5-letter words from the 5 letters given below. Use all 5 letters in each word:

G N I R S

How Long?

Two boys start at the same place and travel in opposite directions on bicycles. One travels at the rate of 8 miles an hour; the other at 10 miles an hour. How long before they will be 108 miles apart?

Fun With Antonyms

Tuesday brings us 10 words and their antonyms to be paired off:

1	anterior	gentle	
2	bucolic	assured	
3	rough	posterior	1
4	indolent	noisy	
5	subordinate	complex	
6	portable	bustling	
7	severe	smooth	
8	silent	fixed	
9	simple	chief	
10	timid	urban	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

Joy

Take Joy home,
And make a place in thy great heart for her;
Then will she come, and oft will sing to thee,
When thou art working in the furrows; aye,
Or weeding in the sacred hour of dawn.
It is a comely fashion to be glad—
Joy is the grace we say to God.
—Jean Ingelow.

Worth Knowing

Lines About Leaders—127

By a Staff Artist

Alexander Borodine

(1834-1887)

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And Borodine was destined to be a celebrated Russian composer.
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At 13 he produced a striking concerto for flute and piano.
But music was not considered a proper career in those days.
Prince Guedeanoff grew alarmed at his son's definite taste.
And Borodine found himself entering the Academy of Surgery.

ANXIOUS to be obedient, the young man worked with ardor.
Yet, all the while, his musical talents were developing.
In 1856 he was appointed surgeon to one of the army hospitals.
But whatever his new duties, he reserved time for compositions.
His musical essays he kept carefully hidden from all eyes:
He was an amateur, and society received amateurs with distrust.
Besides, had not his professor of chemistry once said to him:
"Monsieur Borodine, you would do well to be less romantic;
You must realize that I depend upon you to be my successor."

In 1862 the composer Balakirev founded the New Russian School.
Borodine met the master, whose love of music kindled his own.
And he became a most fervent disciple of his teaching.
He produced a beautiful symphony; he produced songs, ballads.
Then an opportunity came for the artist to be recognized.
The Director of the Opera supplied the libretto of "Mlada."
It was to be an opera founded on a tale of Pagan Muscovy.
The writing of the score would be divided among four composers.
"Borodine might supply the last act," said the Director.
Highly delighted, Borodine plunged deeply into the subject.
He made an exhaustive study of the ancient Slavic customs.
Everyone agreed that his portion of Mlada was far the best.
But funds were inadequate, and the opera could not be produced.

HIS thoughts now reverted to the golden days of the past.
He lived with the troubadours of old, with knights and heroes.
Then came the joyous silver jubilee of Alexander II's reign.
St. Petersburg prepared great festivals in honor of the Czar.
The field was opened for artists to display their imagination.
Borodine chose to write a symphonic poem on a new theme.
He described the passing of a caravan across desolate areas.
And he called his work "On the Steppes of Central Asia."
Not only did the composition win acclamations at the Jubilee.
It made the round of all Europe from Copenhagen to Rome.

THE masterpiece of Borodine was his cherished "Prince Igor."
"It is essentially an opera for Russians," declared the author.
"It would never bear the transplantation onto a foreign stage."
Yet he did not see it performed, even in his own country.
One evening during Carnival he sang and played for friends.
Then, in the course of the conversation, he quietly passed away.
Today, "Prince Igor" is one of the gems of opera the world over.
And Borodine is known as the pioneer of national Russian music.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra
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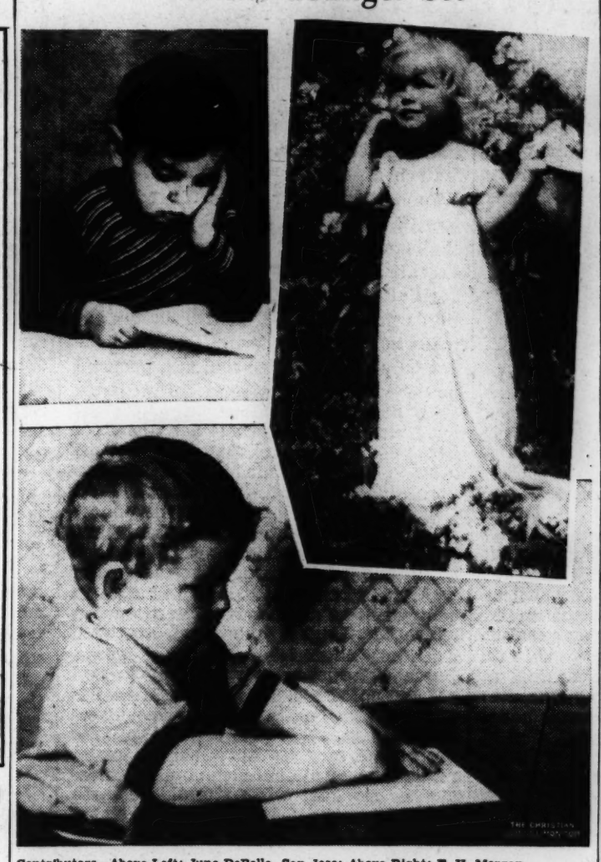
—of the Younger Set



Contributors—Above Left: June DeBella, San Jose; Above Right: E. H. Morgan, Rockford, Ill.; Bottom: Esther Hayden, Framingham, Mass.

In Lighter Vein

Aha!

"Shall we have a friendly game of cards?" asked Mrs. Newcomer.

"No, let's play bridge," vetoed her husband.

Peak of Thrift

Father: "I want you to quit keeping company with Sandy. For two cents I would ask him to go."

Daughter: "For two cents he'd leave on his own accord."—Grit.

In Comfort

"Lend me a dime for carfare."

"Sorry, but all I have is one 50-cent piece."

"That's fine! I can take a taxi."

Worse

"I'm very tired," said Mrs. Jones from the head of the supper table one Sunday evening.

"You shouldn't be," said the politician, who had been asked to the evening meal. "You haven't given two speeches today."

"No," said Mrs. Jones, "but I've listened to them."

Wages!

Required immediately, young Lady Clerk, age 21-24. Must be accustomed to wages.—Adv. in a Daily Paper.

Nobody wants an employee who is liable to swoon from excitement on receiving a pay-envelope.—Humorist.

Today's Sundialette

The milk dray collided with a motor lorry, and many bottles of milk were broken. A crowd gathered.

"Poor fellow, you will have to pay for this accident, won't you?" asked a sympathetic man.

"Yes, sir," said the driver.

"That's too bad," was the reply. "Here is a quarter towards it, and I'll pass the hat for you."

After the crowd had contributed, the driver said to a bystander: "That's the boss."—Vancouver Sun.

Conscientious

A troop of Boy Scouts was encamped on the creek bank at the bottom of Blogg's farm. The scoutmaster announced that they would have stew for dinner, and he told one of the boys to ask Blogg for a turnip.

"Do you want a fairly big one?" asked the boy.

"About the size of your head," said the scoutmaster.

Fifteen minutes later Blogg raced into the camp.

"One of your boys needs attention!" he yelled at the scoutmaster. "He's pulling up all my turnips and trying his hat on them."—Smith's Weekly.

Jest a Minute

"You mean I'm fired—after giving this firm the best years of my life!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

All for One

(Oregon Journal, Portland)

Hood River, Ore.

American and Japanese fruit growers of Parkdale, the town nearest to Mount Hood, and their wives, this week took possession of the Bryan Elder orchard for one day. When they left for their homes late in the evening the entire orchard had been pruned and prunings collected and burned.

Bryan Elder, the owner of the commercial orchard, is in Hood River hospital. When his Parkdale neighbors learned that he would not be able to do any work this spring, they also recognized that, because of adverse returns on fruit for the season just ending, Elder also would not be in any position to pay continuing hospital bills and meet the cost of hiring spring work done in his orchard.

So, under auspices of the Parent-Teacher Association, Parkdale residents got together and laid plans for undertaking, first, the big job of pruning. Several attempts had to be abandoned owing to bad weather and late snows, but finally a clear day arrived and more than 40 persons put in several hours before this, one of the most difficult of orchard chores, was completed.

Residents of Hood River Valley, who are applauding the neighborly spirit disclosed, recall many other similar acts of kindness in other Hood River communities, and admit this is one of the ties which bind them to Hood River Valley, even though fruit returns may be low.

The pruning job, according to local experts, is equivalent to one-man's labor for 30 days at eight hours a day. Clayton L. Long, production manager of the Apple Growers Association, supervised pruning of the Elder trees.

Quotation for Today

IT'S all right to put your best foot forward, but let the other one catch up with it.
—Norman H. Chance

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Mole and Gardener

A person is chosen to play the Gardener, another player the Mole, and the rest of the players represent Flowers. The Flowers stand in two circles, one within the other, all facing in.

The Mole is chased by the Gardener, and runs in and out between the players. If Mr. Mole is liable to be caught, he steps in front of one of the players in the inner circle, which then makes three players in a row. The third player, the one in the outer ring, takes the Mole's place and must run in and out between the different players, and is chased by the Gardener.

When the Mole is captured, he must take the part of the Gardener.

This is a lively game for the children at a lawn party.—M. H. H., Long Beach, Calif.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Ituraea

The territory known in the New Testament as Ituraea is said to have derived its name from the "Jetur" who is mentioned in Gen. 25:15 as being one of the sons of Ishmael, and it is commonly thought to mean "the country of the mountaineers" (see New Standard Bible Encyclopaedia; p. 404).

Ituraea lay to the northeast of Palestine, apparently covering a good proportion of the land between the Sea of Galilee and Damascus. Luke (3:1) informs us that Philip, the brother of Herod Antipas, was "tetrarch of Ituraea" as well as of the neighboring region of Trachonitis. This Philip was one of the sons of Herod the Great, and following the passing of his father in 4 B. C., he entered the rule of Ituraea, holding sway there for some 38 years until he himself passed on in 34 A. D.

Brevities

Soo Daily Star: An animal described as resembling a kangaroo has been sighted by a U. S. farmer. It may be the 1938 pedestrian.

Montreal Star: The fellow who wrote about the silent watches of the night never heard a dollar one on the dressing table.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Understand this, first, last, and always: The world wants the best thing. It wants your best."

An Acrostic: Ledger, Edible, Typist, Talent, Equine, Retail.

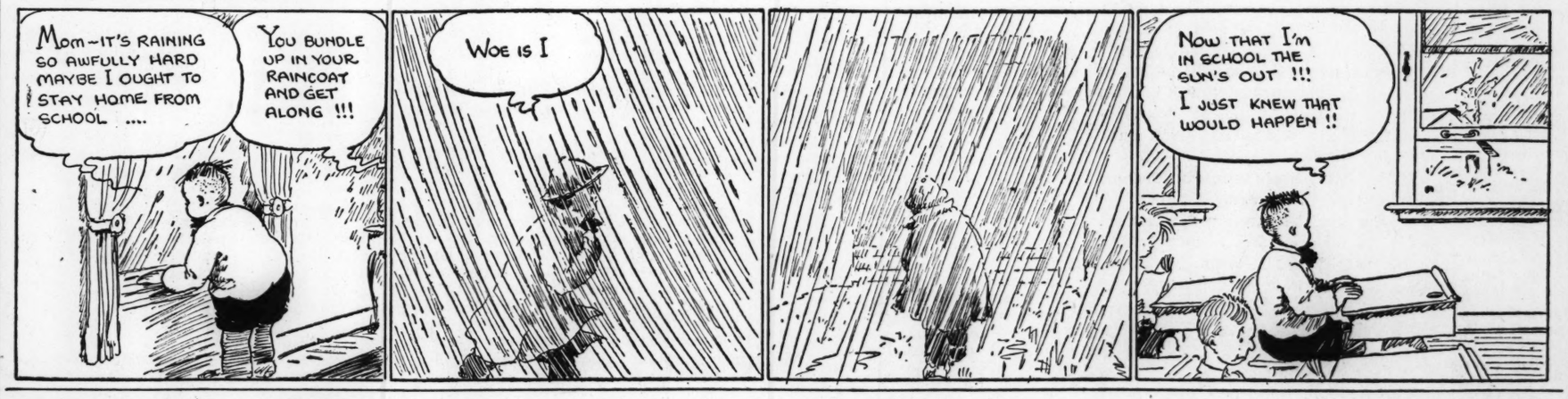
Letter Juggling: Grins, Rings.

How Long?: 6 hours.

Fun With Antonyms: Anterior—posterior; bucolic—urban; rough—smooth; portable—fixed; severe—gentle; silent—noisy; simple—complex; timid—assured.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*School Days*

By Le Pelley


MOM—IT'S RAINING SO AWFULLY HARD MAYBE I OUGHT TO STAY HOME FROM SCHOOL ....
YOU BUNDLE UP IN YOUR RAINCOAT AND GET ALONG !!!
WOE IS I
NOW THAT I'M IN SCHOOL THE SUN'S OUT !!!
I JUST KNEW THAT WOULD HAPPEN !!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Waddles in Arizona*

By The Hagers

ARIZONA
"A SIGN!" I QUACKED. "JUST LOOK AT THAT. WE'RE NOW IN ARIZONA, FAT!
THAT MOUNTAIN IS NAMED CAMEL BACK." SAID FAT, "A CAMEL WITH NO PACK."
"THIS STATE," I SAID, WITH BEAUTIES VAST, WAS ADMITTED TO THE UNION LAST."
"THE ORDER SHOULD HAVE BEEN REVERSED; AND ARIZONA ENTERED FIRST!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Treating All Alike

EQUALITY before the law is a maxim of Anglo-Saxon justice even older than the American Government. Equality before the minions of the income tax law ought to be every whit as axiomatic under the more recent Sixteenth Amendment in the United States.

The reception given to President Roosevelt's message to Congress on the subject of exemptions or immunities which exist in spite of the income tax amendment shows that public opinion is not divided as to the desirability of ending these exemptions. Virtually everyone is agreed they should go. The question is whether they can be removed by enactment of a statute by Congress or whether a constitutional amendment is necessary to accomplish the purpose.

Mr. Roosevelt now believes mere congressional action can be enough, having apparently been persuaded to this point of view within the last year. The efficacy of this method, of course, depends on whether the Supreme Court agrees that it is constitutional as against the old rule which forbids either a state or the Federal Government to tax the instrumentalities of the other. The Administration's hopes in this respect, rising from the dissent of Mr. Justice Roberts in the case of Brush v. Commissioner of Internal Revenue, are not so firmly based as the tone of the executive message might indicate.

As pointed out in our news columns, Justice Roberts's opinion addressed itself to a narrower question than would be presented by the legislation the President proposes, and it was concurred in actually only by Mr. Justice Brandeis, while Associate Justices Stone and Cardozo left the question open. Whether from these and the two new justices, Mr. Black and Mr. Reed, the Administration would obtain a majority of the bank of nine, is a subject for speculation.

It is safe to say that counsel for the Government would have a difficult time convincing Mr. Chief Justice Hughes that state government securities and salaries should be made subject to federal income taxes under the present wording of the Sixteenth Amendment.

For it happens that the Chief Justice was Governor of New York at the time that amendment was before legislatures for ratification. He warned the New York Legislature that, "the comprehensive words 'from whatever source derived,' if taken in their natural sense would include not only incomes from real and personal property, but also incomes derived from state and municipal securities." Thereupon Senator Borah and Senator Root gave public assurances that it was not the intent of the amendment to make state and municipal securities taxable, and their interpretation was generally understood to have facilitated the ratification.

Such a reservation is not easily brushed aside, and the court might readily and reasonably hold that it is still binding in conscience as against the interpretation which Mr. Hughes himself at first said was the "natural sense" of the words. There is, however, only one way to find out the opinion of the court, and that is to submit the question to it by the enactment of legislation such as the President proposes. It may yet prove that the longer road of constitutional amendment is necessary, but some will naturally be loath to take it until the shorter path of statutory enactment has been explored.

Those of this view in Congress may test the possibilities by adopting at the present session the short and simple draft that would be necessary in order to place all holders of public securities and all recipients of official salaries, whether state or federal, on an equal footing with other taxpayers before the law. But if they want to be forehanded about it, in case of a court reversal, let them launch at the same time a constitutional amendment that can be ratified if needed or dropped if found unnecessary. That might be the sure way of settling questions about good faith and popular approval.

Truth in the News

NO FINER gift could be offered than that which the Associated Press gives its president, Frank B. Noyes, on the occasion of his retirement. It is the members' rededication to the ideal of truth in the news. Nothing could be more pleasing to Mr. Noyes, but the great benefit of the gift accrues to the American people who are chiefly served by the organization's 1,300 member newspapers.

The value of the gift depends, of course, on the extent to which the ideal is realized. Nowhere else in the world today is there such a wide and careful effort to report unbiased news as in the newspapers of the United States. For this the Associated Press should be largely credited. Much of its success is due to its effort not to serve, as many earlier news services did serve, the special interests or prejudices of a few publishers. There is always danger, even with such an effort, that one group or class will attempt to define in its own terms what is truth in the news.

Choosing its directors from big and little newspapers, endeavoring to have every section of the nation and every class or party viewpoint represented, the Associated Press has done something of what Madison hoped American democracy would do; it has balanced one "faction" against another. Its rule of taking news from all its members and supplying the same to all has greatly protected it from coloration either by narrowness of a single source or to serve the interest of a particular outlet.

Yet its members as publishers have still some way to go before they can feel that they are fulfilling the ideal of truth in the news. Truth is greater than a balance of biases. It is bigger than a diversity of interests. And never have pressures to distort news been more tremendous than today. Many even of America's greatest newspapers are not free from the use of big headlines to overplay or color news either in an effort to sell papers or to influence opinion. Today many an American reader is getting a one-sided view of what should be observed facts.

However, by comparison with other days or other countries, the amount of truth in the news is encouragingly large. Such practice increases an appreciation for truth. Truth better understood will, in turn, improve the reporting of news.

Daylight-Saving

AMERICANS about this time of year recall a popular song of yesteryear: "When it's nighttime in Italy, it's Wednesday over here." It's because of the clocks. Or not because of the clocks, but because of the Americans. But not all the Americans. In Britain it would be because of the British. But, it would appear, not because of all the British.

It appears that "summer time"—or daylight-saving time—still has some adherents to win in Britain. Kipling's "Village That Voted The Earth Was Flat" has a companion, equally conservative-minded, in the Sussex hamlet of Ebernoe, which has lately come into the news as the home of several stand-patters who stoutly refuse to put their clocks ahead. They see no reason in getting up an hour earlier, accept no governmental opinion in the matter, and will not dress either by the Right, or the Left.

They do not, of course, imagine that they are losing an hour, as was the case with some of their forbears, who, when the calendar was altered, cried: "Give us back our eleven days!" It is rather a conviction that the last word, "the last syllable of recorded time," should lie with the sun, which alone can fix "the blaze of noon."

This is, however, a very small minority; and few others would deny now that the observance of "summer time" is not only an economical practice, but has proved a contribution to the enjoyment of leisure.

The Anglo-Irish Agreement

BOTH parties must feel there is cause for jubilation in the Anglo-Irish trade and defense agreement which Mr. De Valera has just signed, and which his predecessor strove in vain to achieve. It puts an end to a six-year economic war. It liquidates the land annuities dispute by a payment of £10,000,000 to England. It hands over to the people of the Free State control of the three naval bases and coast defense stations occupied by the British under the 1921 treaty.

But above all it abolishes the punitive duties which England imposed on exports from Eire and the retaliatory duties which Eire placed on goods from England. As a result English manufacturers will benefit, and so will the coal mines of Wales, although the new industries which have developed in Eire during the past few years are hardly likely to relish the competition which the agreement will set up. On his side the Irish farmer will be happy. Cattle no longer face a duty which reached as high as £6 a head. It was this duty which was chiefly responsible for the smuggling into Northern Ireland. It gave rise to the saying that a black cow is worth more than a white one, since it could not be seen in the dark.

While a stimulus to trade between Eire and England is certain to result, it should be noted that the accord is not without reservations. Quotas are provided for in case they are necessary to secure stability of markets, and if these are not effective each country retains the right to impose duties. To what extent these will meet the problems raised by the Ottawa agreements it is difficult to foresee. But further consultations are to be held before the new arrangement takes effect.

Undoubtedly back of the agreement is the hope that it will pave the way for an end to partition. Union of the North and South is the ultimate goal of Mr. De Valera. Yet there are serious obstacles, racial and religious, let alone sentimental, to be surmounted. Eire is virtually independent. Northern Ireland, on the other hand, regards itself as part of the United Kingdom. This, then goes some way toward explaining why no reference to unity finds a place in the new accord.

Ireland to the Life

Book News of the Day

SAID old John Burns, the tailor of Glen Ainey, to a small boy who loved books and never got enough of them: "Maybe when you grow big you'll want to make up a book yourself.—Greater wonders have happened.—Then climb the Mount here"—his cabin was on the Mount-side—"and look aist and waist, over the seven counties; and, startin' at Nephin in Mayo, the farthest-away peak on the southwest, come the ring around till ye reach Sliabh Laig, over the ocean at the other end—and if you only tell a thousand part of all the extrornary things that befell between the two ends ye'll make a gr-r-reat book."

It was a prophecy destined to come true many times over. For Seumas MacManus has made more than one book about the places and the people he knew in his native County Donegal. In THE ROCKY ROAD TO DUBLIN (New York: Macmillan. $2.50), he is, by means of that favorite device, the third person singular, writing his own story. If the reader does not know the far western reaches of the Green Isle, he may feel at first that Mr. MacManus's imagination has run away with his memory. Could such people have existed during the lifetime of any man living? Such a flow of wit, such unself-consciousness, such courage and daring, such a superb setting like gold-green tapestry?

And yet Mr. MacManus knew this glamour, this quality of faery, this marvelously unspoilt Irish world. He was that feckless lad who roamed the heather hills and stony valleys, who listened in chimney corners and watched his neighbors whether they were squires or wandering tinkers. In time we come to believe this story of a simple lad from County Donegal, who went to America and made good like so many of his fellows.

The book is a valuable storehouse of folklore, of balladry and anecdote. Actually it is packed rather too full, and one resents slightly a surfeit of currants in one's bun. Not only is the text brimming over with riches, but there are footnotes in such small type that they become vexatious to the adventurous spirit of the reader. Mr. MacManus, it seems, has a memory so charged with legends and with flashes of wit that they must have their overflow. And who could object, really, when one of the footnotes contains such a treasure as this Irish retort?

"Very early one morning, he (the Marquis) met the rascal, Hughie Dougherty—a noted poacher—prowling too close to his woods. 'May I ask, sirrah,' demanded the Marquis, 'what is taking you abroad so early in the morning?' The rascal Hughie had the boldness to reply, 'And I might ask what your honor's self is doing abroad so early in the mornin'?' Snapped the Marquis, 'I'm out to get an appetite for my breakfast.' Replied Hughie, 'And meself's out to get a br'akwist for me appetite.'" M. W.

There's That Man Again!

Pages From an Album

X—The Aga Khan

ONCE when I was taking a meal with the Aga Khan, he turned to me and made this amazing speech: "You know I am not a Bolshevik, in the Russian sense; but sometimes when I think of the precariousness of riches, I feel that it would be more satisfactory if we were all in the employ of the Government, and were sure of our salary. I am supposed to be a wealthy man, but who can say whether I shall leave anything to my heirs? Who can say that I shall be assured of a sufficiency all my life?"

The idea of the Aga Khan in poverty, the idea of the Aga Khan preaching Communism, certainly surprised me. For of all the men I have known I regard the Aga Khan as occupying the most favored position from a worldly viewpoint. In the Orient he is looked upon with veneration, as the head of a religion; in the Occident he is looked upon with indulgence, as a leader of society. Incidentally, he is known to the public as the most successful owner of race horses.

Yet he was in earnest; and though I wondered what would be the dimensions of a salary which would be considered satisfactory to the Aga Khan, I have no doubt that he really believes in a better organization of communities, by which everyone should be assured of a competence, and would in return give of his labor to the state.

* * *

Indeed, he possesses unsuspected but clear-cut views on the governance of the world. H. G. Wells long ago suggested to me that it would be interesting to cultivate his acquaintance. I had thought of him as a "man-about-town," a "sportsman," whose life in Europe his humble devotees in India could not possibly imagine. And however amiable he might be, I did not expect to learn anything from him. "That is a mistake," said "H. G."; "he is well worth talking to, so much so that he finds himself lonely." It happened that the next day I took the train from the Midi to Paris, and found the Aga Khan, badly dressed in baggy gray trousers, was also on the train. I discovered that "H. G." had not exaggerated, that under the somewhat frivolous exterior there is hidden a profound philosopher.

From Zanzibar to Bombay, the Aga Khan of the Ritz exercises power over millions of Mussulmen, by whom he is reputed to be the direct descendant of their Prophet. The Begum is a French girl, Mlle Carron. At the lovely Cap d'Antibes he has his villa, in Hertfordshire he has a mansion, at Bombay he possesses a palace; and at Geneva some time ago he received thousands of delegates of all nationalities in the splendid new Palais des Nations. He was President of the Assembly on that occasion. He has been a regular visitor to the Lac Leman since the foundation of the League.

* * *

Almost invariably he wears a wide smile, revealing his dazzlingly white teeth. His eyes gleam behind thick glasses. His big round face, his corpulent figure, not unlike that of Mr. Pickwick, make a perfect picture of good humor. But there are other aspects of him: as when he is seated on a gold-brocaded divan, clad in gold-brocaded robes, glittering with diamonds and emeralds. He is fabulously wealthy, for tribute pours in upon him. But he has no territory, and one of his ambitions is to wield temporal as well as "spiritual" power. From time to time one hears that the British are about to furnish him with a kingdom. Unhappily, kingdoms cannot be found easily, and so far the Aga Khan is without a domain.

The services he has rendered to the British are incalculable. His influence is enormous; as was well seen during the World War, when the Mussulmen of India refused to proclaim a "holy war." Since then he has played an occult, but highly important, part in the struggle now proceeding for the control of the Arabs.

His life is full of contrasts. Whenever I have met him he has been exceedingly simple, asking for my opinion on whatever public affair was uppermost in his mind, or ready to discuss horses; and it is difficult to picture him in solemn state. East and West encounter each other in his person; he is at once the most affable of Westerners and the most magnificent of Easterners. If ever a salary as an official is to be given him, perhaps he could fill better than most people the post of World Dictator; for he knows precisely how he would rationalize the map of Europe, federate the Arabs, colonize the uncivilized parts of Africa, and reorganize India.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON

North . . South . . East . . West

When Experts Disagree

By Frank L. Perrin

THE layman, whatever his industrial or social status, no matter how deeply he is concerned regarding his own and his neighbors' welfare, probably has grown weary in endeavoring to analyze and harmonize the diagnoses made by the so-called economists and their political confreres who are charting the progress of a repression. There is a growing conviction that the mistake has been made of reaching definite and possibly final conclusions by observing symptoms, or manifestations. Even those who express the greatest alarm and concern admit that they have discovered nothing fundamentally wrong with the body politic. It is because of this, no doubt, that even the most profound specialists are unable to agree in recommending a single specific or course of action guaranteed to restore an involuntary unfortunate to normal activity.

It may be discovered, now or later, and before irreparable injury has been done, that there was too great haste in insisting upon prescribing and administering drastic remedies. It is a fair guess that thousands of so-called specifics have been recommended. Perhaps those discarded were as helpful, had they been employed, as those which were supposed to be effective and beneficial. The choice was left to the headmaster of the particular school of political thought ascendant when the belief prevailed that conditions had become alarming and desperate. That complete recovery has not been realized is due, it may be, to the fact that the symptoms which seemed apparent were misinterpreted.

* * *

It is worth remembering that during the half century immediately preceding a decade of economic unrest the people of the United States successfully weathered a number of depressions. These were referred to as "hard times." They came on and passed without inspiring more than the casual concern of the bimetallists, the tariff revisionists and the radical fringe. No wand had then been discovered which might be waved to charm a multitude. No wordy formula had been coined to inflame class hatreds. We did not, in those earlier years, think of ourselves as underprivileged, or ignorant, or benighted.

How happy the world would be today if it could realize that most of its troubles and economic distempers were imaginary and the creatures of its own false concepts. It is quite difficult to clear the vision or one's thoughts after walking in darkness or after a bad dream. Even the medical doctors tell us that the convalescent patient suffers most from the efforts of the remedies prescribed. And that, unless all indications are false and misleading, is to be the chief concern of the thoughtful people of America who are working and hoping for the complete economic recovery of their own country.

* * *

The bill which the political doctors have already rendered, combined with the experimental expenditures recently proposed, is shocking and almost overwhelmingly burdensome. There is no serious thought of repudiation or of offering worthless scrip to redeem promises consciously made. The joke on us all is that we asked for just what we have bought and what now must be paid for, no matter how difficult this may be. There are many who now have discovered that they chose hastily and unwisely. They were misled, but not entirely by their own folly.

We all admit that the advertisements displayed along about 1932 were clever and alluring. By 1933, with the offering of the New Deal prospectus, the solution of the problem seemed quite simple. The pump in a dry well, we were assured, would yield an abundance of water with just a little priming and the incantation of cleverly devised formulas.

Well, the water did flow for a time. It really looked as if a wonderful discovery had been made. There was, it was promised, a way of incubating or forcing prosperity without resorting to the methods so long patiently followed. Today, even those most articulate in recommending the new in place of the old, to say nothing of those who have carried the water to prime the pump, are convinced, though some will not admit, that the experiment just will not work. Revolving funds finally fail to revolve. The addict who depends upon a stimulant finally fails to respond or react to its influence.

The Wide Horizon

How Russia Polices Big Business

By Demaree Bess

GENEVA

TWO of the most striking recent trends in Soviet Russia have been illustrated by the appointment of Nikolai Yezhov, diminutive chief of Moscow's federal police, as conjointly director of the entire Soviet merchant fleet, all the ships which navigate not only Russia's great rivers and lakes but also foreign waters.

First, this appointment practically completes the federal police force's absolute control over every possible point of contact between Russia and the outside world. Second, it carries one long step further the strongly consolidated position of the federal police in the Soviet state-owned industrial system.

Within the past year or two, the federal police have become incomparably the most powerful agency of the Soviet Government, infinitely more important than the Red Army or any other organ of coercion or supervision. The tremendous role assumed by Joseph Stalin's police lends color to the ironic comment that Moscow's particular brand of "planned economy" can be operated efficiently only under police control.

* * *

Mr. Yezhov's appointment followed a long series of reports in the Soviet press indicating that the merchant fleet was riddled with corruption and inefficiency. The Commissar for Water Transport, N. Pakhomov, a veteran Bolshevik, had been warned by official newspapers on several previous occasions that he must improve matters soon or "face the consequences." This has become standard practice in Russia, where it is still believed, despite overwhelming evidence to the contrary, that executives can be frightened into efficiency. When newspapers recently announced that "wreckers" had been discovered in this commissariat, Pakhomov's arrest was assumed as a matter of course. Failure, under recent Soviet practice, has become a crime subject in extreme cases even to capital punishment.

It will be interesting to observe whether this example of placing a huge industrial concern under direct police control will be extended. The Soviet federal police had gained a high reputation for industrial efficiency long before Yezhov's appointment as their chief. They have had control of a vast army of forced laborers—men and women—ever since the "liquidation of kulaks" in 1930, and have successfully constructed some of Russia's greatest public works, canals and dams, railway and highway systems, power stations and bridges. They have built and operated timbering and mining enterprises and scores of large factories, always with forced labor. But this is the first time they have been given an entire sector of industry.

* * *

Police power has been so vastly increased during the past eighteen months that some observers actually suspect that Stalin contemplates placing the whole of Soviet industry under their direction. The police already have representatives in every industrial enterprise; or, for that matter, in every Soviet institution of whatever description. During so-called emergencies—such as the entire period since the summer of 1936—these police representatives appear to exercise more power than any ordinary industrial director.

Having taken over Soviet ships, Mr. Yezhov and his police not only control all points of contact between Russia and the outside world (having long controlled railways and ports) but have extended their control beyond Soviet borders. No man, woman or child may enter or leave Russia or even move about inside the country without police permission. Recently, the police have sent "chaperones" with every Soviet group going abroad, including diplomats, actors and the like. Such chaperonage becomes easier through Mr. Yezhov's control of ships, because Soviet citizens are making necessary trips abroad to an increasing extent, wherever possible, on their own Government's ships.

Voices

"We take you now to England," someone said;
And while I sat unstirring I was where
A king was speaking. Through the tenuous air
Distance was vanquished; Puck had been outsped.

"We take you now to Poland"—and sublime
Music enthralled me as I sat alone:
The music of a master, every tone
Dispelling limitation, space, and time.

Discovery, invention, revelation—
These challenge miles and minutes, rank and race.
At every liberation we rejoice
And pray that some day men of every nation,
With hearts attuned and seeking heaven's grace,
May, like Elijah, hear the still small voice.

ALICE LAWRY GOULD